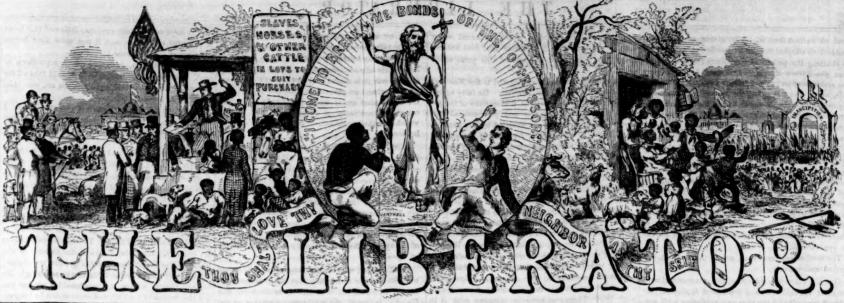
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Francial Committee. - FRANCIS JACKNON, ELLIS GRAY LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, WENDELL PRILLIPS. [This Committee is responsible only for the financial economy of the paper-not for any of its debts. ]



AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-TAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-TIONAL GOVERNMENT, -- JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

VOL. XXI. NO. 21.

BOSTON, MASS, FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1851.

WHOLE NO. 1063.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.

Yes! it cannot be denied-the slaveholding

ords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their

claves The first was the immunity, for twenty years,

of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves-an en-

gagement positively prohibited by the laws of God,

delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-

sentation for slaves-for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons. . . To call government thus con-

stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of

mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the

government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the

free people, in the American Congress, and thereby

to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION

## The Liberator.

PROCEEDINGS

#### ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

PHONOGRAPHICALLY REPORTED BY ROBERT BOND.

The seventeenth Anniversary of the American An-Slavery Society was commenced on Wednesday last, May 7th, in the City Hall, Syracuse. The anniersaries of this Society, in former years, have been eld in New York, but owing to the difficulty, indeed, utter impossibility, of getting a suitable place in which the anniversary could be held in the latter city, it was decided to hold it in the city of Syracuse. atwithstanding the inconveniences attending the holding of the present anniversary, the attendance was good, and fairly represented the anti-slavery feeling of the country. At ten o'clock, the Convention called to order by WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, the President of the Society. Immediately around the resident, we observed, amongst many others, Gerrit smith, Esq., George Thompson, Esq., M. P., Francis Jackson, Mass.; Edmund Quincy, Mass.; Parker Pillsbury, New Hampshire; Samuel J. May, New Yark; James Mott, Pennsylvania; Thomas Whit-Penn.; J. Miller McKim, Penn.; James W. Wilker, Ohio; Abraham Brooke, Ohio; Henry C. Wright, Ohio; Frederick Douglass, New York; Abby Kelley Foster, Mass.; Lydia Mott, New York; Samuel May, Jr., Mass.; George W. Putnam, Mass. Vocal prayer having been offered by Rev. Mr. Raymond, of Syracuse, a hymn was sung by the whole

The PRESIDENT then rose and said :-

In the month of December, 1833, the friends of immediate and unconditional emancipation were summoned to meet in Convention at Philadelphia, for the purpose of putting forth to the world a declaration of sentiments against slavery, and to form an American Anti-Slavery Society. That Convention was held. A Declaration of Sentiments was adopted, and on that Declaration, as a basis for all future action, a Nationd Society was at that time organized. That Society s the one whose anniversary we are here to celebrate. For seventeen years, through much trial and vicissitude, through sunshine and storm,-very little sunshine and a good deal of storm,-this Society has annually met at New York. This year we do not meet in the commercial emporium, but we are here, as you perceive, in Syracuse. [Cheers.] We are not emitted-ay, it has come to this, that we are not permitted by a power greater than liberty in this and, greater than the Constitution of the country, and spiring to be greater than the throne of God-we are mitted to hold our anniversary in the great

Not a meeting-house, not a hall, can be obtained in that city for this purpose. We present ourselves, under these eireumstances, for the first time, to the good all upon one who has been early in the cause, and who has been most faithful, most untiring, and mising-one whose name is appended the Declaration to which I have alluded-my worthy friend and condjutor, Samuel J. May, to read that

Rev. SAMUEL J. MAY then read the Declaration

of the Philadelphia Convention. Mr. Garnison then resumed: Such are the sentiments, the purposes, and the measures of the Amerian Anti-Slavery Society; and from them, I believe, that Society has never swerved, in the least degree, a this hour. Why, then, should not this Society be ttery where welcomed; if not in the midst of slavery the South, at least all over our free North? Why is A that if slaveholders, and slave-breeders, and slavehives, must combine against us, the friends of free--professedly such,-ay, the Christians of the bee States, are not one with this Society, and united brile purpose of abolishing slavery? We utter no ler doctrines-we promulgate no new truths. There nothing radical, nothing ultra, nothing fanatical in that we sim at more than can be found in the Decladim of American Independence and the Gospel of Jeus (hrist. And yet, as I remarked at the outset, this Sciety is not allowed to hold its regular anniversary h the city of New York—a city with half a million cople-a city awarming with churches built and initial to the worship of Almighty God, and to Schoner of his Son, our common Savior and Redeemsupplied with magnificent halls, and yet age smong all of them can be obtained, for any money, or on any other consideration, bemase they who are willing to allow this Society to see of that brutality which pervades that great city. are States to say to every man, 'Whoever underkes to impeach me, or to say aught against me, stand up and protest against slavery in the name nity, and to recognize the slave as a brotherand to arraign the slaveholder as a man-stealer?

act impeach the bravery of those who are here

his, be it man or woman, that person would per-

and yet there is not a single man filling any sulpin who dares openly to remember those make the attempt, would it not perish? Such is our we would ever welcome the alaycholder and the condition in the year 1851, as pertains to the Southern portion of the country, and to those associated friend of the slave. We gag nobody; we say, let with and interested in the Slave Power at the truth and error meet; who ever knew trut to be North. We here at the North are no longer to have worsted in the encounter? (Hear, hear.) Weire for the right peaceably to assemble together to discuss lies in our power, that if the slaveholder should come the great cause of liberty; at least, it seems not in amongst us, he shall be permitted to speak ancplead the great city of New York. We are no longer to his own cause. be tolerated. We are asked, What have we at the Henry Clay, because, a short time since, in histon, North to do with Slavery? In reply, I will reverse a person arrested as a fugitive slave was reased the interrogatory, and ask, 'What has Slavery to do from the grasp of the kidnapper and removed t Canwith us at the North?' Have we not at least the ada, in his place in the U. S. Senate denounce the right of talking about liberty? If in the slave States proceeding, and spoke of the vast importance of the we may not speak against Slavery, may we not, among preservation of our Union, that the laws of the land our own free institutions, lift our voices in favor of must be strictly obeyed and enforced; and et, in our free institutions and against Slavery? What has that very speech, affecting to repreach us with vic-Slavery to do with us? Instead of this, we should, I lation of the laws, he could express his satisfacion at think, be asked, 'What have we not to do with Sla- the mobbing of our noble friend (pointing to feurge

the city of New York, at which all our great reli- was among the things most to be deprecated and gious bodies come as unto Jerusalem in days of old, to feared, even he could express immense satisfactin that talk about ' what God has done for them,' and to re- our friend was not permitted to open his lips by lawnew their pledges upon the altar of Christianity, that less mob in Springfield. At our last annual recting they will be bold for God, and glory in the cross and in New York, we had the mob howling around us despise the shame. They are this day talking about for the space of three days, so that nothing cold be those in heathen lands who have not the Gospel of heard excepting their satanic voices. (Hear, hear.) Christ, who are deprived of the word of God, who are Sometimes they would give 'Three cheers for laniel perishing by millions; and they claim to pity those Webster,' who goes for law and order. (Cheers) We lost and ruined ones, and to be willing to do any- had a famous row in Fancuil Hall, not long sine, for thing for their salvation. Why is it that those reli- three whole hours-an hour longer than that a gious gatherings are tolerated in the city of New York, Ephesus. (Laughter.) We were prevented from if the American Anti-Slavery Society cannot be tol- speaking by the friends of 'decency, law and order. erated? If they are doing the work of the Lord, They were horrified at the idea of any dissatisfaction which is a work of freedom, and if they do not com- against the Fugitive Slave Bill, and so they raised promise with oppression, how is it that they may wild and senseless outeries, and now and the gave meet securely, and safely, and popularly? All doors are three cheers for Daniel Webster, and for thee who open to them, and no one molests or makes them afraid. are 'the friends of law and order.' They are willing to be Christians only so far as it shall | Christ and his apostles were, in their times, pro cost them nothing. They are willing to be Christians nounced 'pestilent and seditious fellows.' so far as it is fashionable. They are willing to make 'seditious fellows,' going about 'turning the work sacrifices in the cause of God only so far as they will upside down.' Were they 'pestilent and selition not be called upon to part with anything. They are fellows'? We say no. They were the law-adding concerned for the heathen. Their professions are hollow and hypocritical; for if they do not think of the heathen at their own doors, under their own laws, who less and anarchical at that time. (Cheers Our are deprived of all light and knowledge; if they will revolutionary sires were lawless men, very wless shake hands with those who enforce heathenism in men, when they lived; and Bunker Hill was very their own land, then I say that their pretended pity lawless affair; and the plains of Lexington an Confor those afar off is an evidence of hollowness and cord presented an array of lawless men, and they of hypocrisy that calls for the rebuke of the Chris- were so regarded and treated at that time; bu tian world. Ours has been stigmatized as an infidel their descendants, think that they were the law-bidmovement. How infidel it is, you have just had an ing people, faithful to justice, faithful to libery, in opportunity of judging by the Declaration of Senti-ments which has just been read. We are infidel, un-to take away their rights. (Applause.)

In the true sense of the words, no movement, in my judgment, in the world, is so deeply religious, at the present time, as the Anti-Slavery movement. True, it is branded as disorganizing, as fanatical, as infidel; we are, that you may decide for yourselves whether we set worthy of 'bonds' or of 'death.' I therefore all upon one who has been early in the cause, and construction of the world, is so with primitive Christianity, so with every and that the right of the people to assemble togeth. cated, and we claim to be animated, to some extent, at least, by the spirit for which they were so nobly characterized. To this cause we have not summoned the vile, excepting they have come to hoot and mob us. The vile have no sympathy with us. We are yet thought so dangerous a body of men that we are to be mobbed by ruffians such as Rynders and his crew in New York. The New York Observer has a category of the part of the control of the

> deadliest enemies of the country cannot wish to put know that the people of the North never will surrendown agitation against slavery; the worst enemies of der the right of free speech. (Enthusiastic applause.) the slaveholders will cry, 'Let them alone; let them manage their slave system as they choose!'

the word. We love the land of our nativity. We love the slaveholders, as we love the slaves. We have no controversy with any man, as a man, any further no controversy with any man, as a man, any further the waters of public opinion—calling this nation to ment, or on any other consideration, beme the spirit of slavery has entire mastery over the
in this struggle, than he has been guilty of injustice
in this struggle, than he has been guilty of injustice
the waters of phone opinion
account for its great iniquity, and the tyrants and
their abettors trenble, as well they may. ill-will towards those who have enslaved their fellowmen. God forbid! We have been buffetted, and are willing to the spit upon, denounced, ostracised. We hat enough, it seems, for the Slave Power in the States to say to every man, 'Whoever under.'

Christ laid down his that cruel men might be brought will go thundering heavenward? (Applause.) Christ laid down his, that cruel men might be brought to repentance. Because we wish to save and bless I long to see that day, for the sake of so large 

members of society? The noble friend who sits here (Gerrit Smith) a dangerous member of the community! (Applause.) The dear brother who sits here, Samuel ere, but I mean to say, that whoever should the attempt. In all that vast extent of country, J. May, a dangerous man! (Applause.) He one whom it is hardly safe to trust abroad! And so I umph. (Loud cheets.) is no such thing as a free conscience, a free mind, eech. There are thousands of pulpits in the heterodox and orthodox, of all forms in might go on to the end of the category. We see how ridiculous such a charge is. Why, the abolitionists are the only law-sbiding people in this country—the Before you proceed to the regular business of the

grapple with Slavery on the spot? If it should fer from us. (Cheers.) On the anti-slavery latform, any thought, any opinion, any freedom of speech, or free speech for all; and we are determined, a far as

Thompson.) Lewis Cass, on that very same ocasion The present week is the great anniversary week in after saying that the violation of the laws of or land

doubtedly, as an association. We are infidel to the Now that we are driven out from New York, we devil,—infidel to Slavery,—infidel to that power are compelled to make our appeal to the inteior, which is turning the rational creatures of God into We come from the great commercial emporium to the mere merchandise; but we are loyal to God,-loyal city of Syracuse. Thank God, large as is the cit of to Liberty,-loyal to the rights of man, and we mean New York, it is not the State of New York! ()p-

not infidels. Our cause is the cause which they advo-

in New York. The New York Observer has no af- Boston to Worcester-from Fancuil Hall to the heart finity with The Liberator and its anti-slavery senti- of the Commonwealth, and that heart proved that it ments. This cause has no companionship with Bennett's New York Herald.

was in the right place, and gave us a most enthusiastic welcome. (Loud cheers.) Now, people of Western No movement in this country is so patriotic as ours; let us speak here? (Cries of 'Aye, aye,' and imindeed, any movement which ignores the cause of those in bonds must be unpatriotic, for slavery is jeop-the subject of liberty and slavery? Will you defend ardizing the very existence of our country. (Cheers.) the right of speech? (Loud cheers.) I am sure that, Every hour renders it all the more difficult to solve in this matter, your hearts will be as the heart of one the problem, whether its salvation be possible. The man. However they may differ on minor points, I

And as for putting down this movement by vio we are patriotic in the broadest and best sense of wise, the attempt is not only absurd, but it is impious.

struction so fearfully combined in their atrocious slave Nothing can stop this movement. All the signs of the times are glorious. It is true that, by cunning We disorganizers? How are we? We dangerous and lying, they stole poor Sims from Boston, the other

only as bound with them. There are multitudes only orderly people in this country—the before you proceed to the regular business of the only orderly people in this country—the bound with them. There are multitudes only orderly people in this country—the before you proceed to the regular business of the only orderly people in this country—the before you proceed to the regular business of the only orderly people in this country—the before you proceed to the regular business of the only orderly people in this country—the before you proceed to the regular business of the only orderly people in this country—the before you proceed to the regular business of the only orderly people in this country—the before you proceed to the regular business of the only orderly people in this country—the before you proceed to the regular business of the only orderly people in this country—the before you proceed to the regular business of the outre business of the only orderly people in this country—the before you proceed to the regular business of the outre busi

We can say this of you; and we can add, and 'ye son,] to whom my soul has been knit ever since I did continue to run well.' (Loud cheers.) I hope, sir, that you will feel yourselves at home amongst us. I had heard too many expressions of cordial regard We welcome you to the city of Syracuse, in the name of free discussion. I welcome you to this city of free better nequainted with one another. [Applause.] outrage on the right of free speech which the city of witness what I have so ardently longed for New York has been guilty of. Honorably, gloriously, Mr. Smith has welcomed you to Central New York.

city of New York. [Cheers.] It is quite too late in the day for the people to ar- plause.] A city not, indeed, so thoroughly sea York. We welcome you to our homes. We welcome ment from any part of the country. [Cheers.] shall be glad to hang once more upon those lips, all of whose utterances are consecrated to Truth and Freedom. [Cheers.] We welcome you, and we beg you to speak out freedom not in the latest with the many please their sovereign taskmasters, they hardly dare declare that wish amongst us. I know not that there are any such; I will not condemn to speak out freedom not in the latest with the latest to speak out freely; not to feel yourselves trammelled by any consideration. Tell us of our errors, [Cheers.]

io, and which extends 75 or 100 miles east of Sysense, and as much west :--

ork do most heartily welcome the presence among tem of the American Anti Slavery Society, and do nost gladly avail themselves of this occasion to expess their fullest confidence in the integrity, devotion ad usefulness of that Society, and to tender to it thir fellowship and co-operation.

At 2 o'clock, precisely, the President called the Convention to order.

lev. SAMUEL J. MAY, of Syracuse, next addressed themeeting, and was, on rising, greeted with much ty, read the Annual Report for the past year.

lask leave to say a few words, standing as I do be- mously accepted. twen the abolitionists east and the abolitionists of I thak Mr. Gerrit Smith for his generous reception dation of George Thompson, M. P., and of his untirof the American Anti-Slavery Society, with which I ing labors in the cause of universal freedom. have been identified from the beginning. Coming thosewho are known in this region as the most uncompositing abolitionists have been, and are still,
not a alienated from the New England abolitionthe arted man on this side of the Atlantic. [Applause.] ists bu that he and they may co-operate with such men a Mr. Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Mrs. Abby itself; many qualities of mind, of heart, and of charac-K. Foser, Francis Jackson, and others that could be namedin that glorious company. [Applause.] But, ing to herself, and which Americans seem to consider, sir, I d assure you, I have known it to be otherwise in a manner, as their monopoly, to which they have since I have had the happiness of residing in this place. Soon after coming here, I attended a meeting interfere. I think that it is entitled to one characof the politionists of this region, known as the Liberty part. I was received by them with the utmost ordiality and allowed to express my opinions whether hey agreed with, or whether they differed from their, with the utmost freedom. I heard from hem the nost cordial expressions of regard for the American Anti-Slavery Society, however we were known to differ from them in our modus operandi-As to an interest in the anti-slavery cause, I do not believe that has ever been less in the bosoms of Gerrit Smih and his fellow-laborers than in ours. [Cheers.] They have differed from us, on one or two points, that in times past, seemed of no little impor-

I will not express to you, sir, all the pleasure I to that pursued by us; but if they have believed the | seen fit to come to this country to do as he has a perfeel in this visit of the American Anti-Slavery Socie- Constitution of the United States to be an anti-slaty to the city of Syracuse. I hope that you and your very document, it has been with the determination to ociates will feel yourselves to be at home amongst make it tell for the accomplishment of that for which, us. I hope you will feel that you are not among by their interpretation, they believed it to be designed, strangers. Most of us are strangers to you, though not less that we, who, believing the American Conon are not strangers to us. We have long known stitution to be a pro-slavery document, have deteryou; though we have not before, at least, many of us, mined to do what we can to overthrow it. Both they seen your faces or heard your voices, still, I say, we have some faces or heard your voices, still, I say, we have some faces or heard your voices, still, I say, we have some faces of American slavery, believing it to be the greatest the productions of your pens, from the numerous re- curse of our country, as well as of our common huports of your works of faith and labors of love. We manity. I have felt no let or hindrance in meeting ecognize you, sir, and your noble associates, as the with those abolitionists of Central New York, and ioneers of our great and glorious and blessed anti- have received from them many expressions of cordial slavery cause. And not only so, sir, but we recog- regard, not for myself individually, but for the Sonize you as having well followed up what you have ciety with which I have been identified. [Applause.] well begun. (Cheers.) We have to say, and I lament I have heard in their meetings so many expressions the necessity, to some abolitionists, 'Ye did run well.' of cordial regard for you, sir, [addressing Mr. Garri-We welcome you from the very bottom of our hearts. and profound respect for you and for those who have liscussion. You have referred, in your remarks, to the And I have rejoiced this day that I am permitted to

does the rising city of Syraouse contrast with the great I welcome you again to the Central city of New York, my adopted home, Syracuse, the city of salt. [Apray themse'ves against free speech and yet prosper. with Anti-Slavery as to be prepared to embrace all the It is quite too late in the afternoon of the nineteenth doctrines of the American Anti-Slavery Society; but I entury for any city, for any people, to trample upon will claim for this noble young city, that we do apprethe right of free speech, and yet retain a good name. ciate and mean to maintain the liberty of speech. [Great You have well said, in the call of this meeting, that applause.] I do not believe that throughout our counthat city is left to historical infamy. Historical infa- try, there has been any community in which there has my awaits that city, in that it has trampled on the been a more hearty and enthusiastic condemnation, great and sacred right of free discussion. What! and that, too, from men of all political parties, as well sir, a people deny the right of free speech? The people as of no political parties, of the infernal Fugitive that will do that wrong are to be numbered among Slave Law. [Great cheers.] Scarcely had that law the deadliest enemies of both God and man. [Cheers.] been passed, when this city was summoned by a call, And, I add, they who will consent to the surrender of signed by men of all political parties, and of no political the right of free speech, consent to be debased, to de-base themselves, consent to be unmanned, consent to unman themselves. Yes, sir, we welcome you to the city of Syracuse. We welcome you to Central New general condemnation of that most accursed enact-

you to our hearts. And not only is it the American Anti-Slavery Society that we welcome,—we welcome also George Thompson. [Immense cheering.] For, being a foreigner, he is not, perhaps, technically, a member of the American A. S. Society. I know that he is substantially, such, for I know that his heart is in have thought that it was indeed time to stand up for have chaeted such an infamous law as that; and have thought that it was indeed time to stand up for We are waking up here, if any have slumbered. substantially such, for I know that his heart is in the fullest sympathy with your principles and the spirit of your measures. We welcome him, and are glad to see him again. We shall be glad to come once more under the fascinations of his eloquence. We shall be glad to be all Anti-Slavery men in Syracuse; but I do say that we are all for liberty of speech. [Loud cheers.] If there are men who in their hearts wish to suppress their sovereign taskmasters.

to Liberty,—loyal to the rights of man, and we mean to live and die so, God helping us. (Loud cheers.)

In the true sense of the words, no movement, in my judgment, in the world, is so deeply religious, at the present time, as the Anti-Slavery movement. True, it is branded as disorganizing, as functical, as infidel; of free speech, come what may, (loud cheers and that the right of free speech, come what may, (loud cheers and that the right of the people to assemble togoth shall not be invaded here. (Renewed applause.)

Jesus and his Apostles were not infidels in an evil sense; nor were the noble army of martyrs and confessors, nor the Puritans, nor were Luther and his associates infidels, although branded as such. So, making ourselves one with them, we boldly say, see are not infidels. Our cause is the cause which they advo-

place will cover your city with historical renown.

A poem on the circumstances attending the meeting Resolved, That the Abolitionists of Central New at Syracuse instead of New York, was then recited by

FRANCIS JACKSON, Esq., the Treasurer of the Socie-On motion to that effect, the Report was unani-

Rev. S. J. May then moved sundry resolutions, in Cerral N. York, though now, perhaps, a party to both. behalf of the Business Committee, in warm commen-

EDMUND QUINCY, Esq., then rose to support the frombiss, the most distinguished philanthropist of resolutions, and was received with general applause. NewYork, this welcome is peculiarly grateful. [Ap- He said: I think it is hardly necessary that I should plaus.] For one, I am more especially gratified by support the resolutions you have just heard read, so his gnerous words, because there are many in this far as they relate to my excellent and honored friend ommanity who may not have supposed that he and upon my right. I think they form a very satisfactory

There are many things on which this nation prides ter, which America seems to think peculiarly belongteristic, one to which it does not always lay claim, and that is to being the most impudent nation upon the face of the earth. We have heard of Milesian impudence and Gascon assurance. Various nations have, by the predominance of this attribute in their character, had attached to their names the quality of impudence, of assurance, of audacity; but I do not think there ever was pudence, as the American nation.

Why, sir, what is the whole tone of the press? The

tone, not only of the press, but that of the pulpit, the senate, the men in high places, with respect to the

fect right, to express his opinions upon any one of our institutions, that therefore he is an interloper, that it is a case of impertinent foreign interference, that he is a man to be frowned down, and if he cannot be frowned down, he is to be hooted or pelted down.

Well, I should really like to know what our country would have been without 'foreign interference.' What is the very possession of this country by the Anglo-Saxon race, but a case of foreign interference? When our Pilgrim fathers came to Plymouth, exchanged glass beads for broad acres, and drove out the inhabitants, what were they but interlopers, and what was it but a case of 'foreign interference'? This country has been built up by the interference of foreigners. They have modified our institutions and the character of our population. It has been one continued course of foreign interference; and yet we have heard no complaint of this interference with our affairs, until a foreigner appeared to point his finger at the plague spot of the American nation, that which she was so careful to hide from the public gaze, under the complicated folds of Church and State, before which she strives to conjure up the clouds and mists of prejudice, so that we may not appear to the nations of the earth to be sick from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot. [Applause.]

Americans did not repel the interference of Polish Kosciusko, of the Scotchman, Mercer, of the English Lee and Sterling, or of the Frenchman, Lafavette, in the struggle with the mother country! They welcomed them all, gave them commands in their army, welcomed any one who would dedicate his sword to the cause of freedom: men who, as Lafayette said to Thomas Clarkson, almost with his dving words, would never have drawn their swords in the cause of America, if they had dreamed that it was for the establishment and maintenance of American slavery. Applause.]

There was no objection to these foreign interlopers; they were welcomed and lauded; and when the chiefest of them returned to this country after an absence of forty years, with what a triumphal procession did he pass through the land, the nation's guest! And how had he earned that triumph? What had placed the laurel upon his brow, and sent the whole nation, a shouting train, after his chariot wheels? It was that he had done the very thing which we now complain of, in regard to a man who has dared to come and interfere with the domestic institutions of this country. Now, I must say that this is a very impudent nation. cheers, a nation that will make such a distinction as

My excellent friend here was not to blame in that he was born on the other side of the Atlantic, -at least, I have heard him say that he did not think he was. Laughter. I am not to blame, I am sure, that I was born here, although in this respect, I have more to be ashamed of than my excellent friend. [Applause.] I confess that I am ashamed of my country. I do can. But Gop has placed me here, and I must take my place in the ranks, and perform the duty which the great Creator has assigned to me. If a friend Why, what an absurd and ridiculous nation is this, to shut the gate in the face of its best friends-in the face of one who comes to tell us of our sins, and warn us of our doom; who comes not with trumpet, and sabre, and drum, but only with the words of living truth, whose weapons are from the armory of Gon! [Applause.]

[The space which the verbatim report prepared by ur reporter would occupy, compels us to abridge the emaining portion of Mr. Quincy's admirable address.

Mr. Quincy continued, that the American nation was not very careful to avoid interference in the affairs of foreign nations. The whole history of European revolutions showed that America had been the first to countenance and support them. With regard to Austria and the Hungarian struggle, America has been guilty of interference, and even Gen. Lewis Cass had recommended that the acquaintance of Austria should be cut, that the civilities of political position should be withheld. Just as if America were even worthy to unloose the shoes of Austria! Austria would honor America if she kicked her out of her presence. [Applause.] In view of all these facts, and of that disposition to interfere, America had not much of a case to make out against George Thompson.

[Applause.] Why should America be disturbed by the arrival of George Thompson? Why was it that the stones of Boston cried out against it, and that Faneuil Hall spewed him out, and that in Springfield he was burned in effigy? He was happy to see, however, that he had met with a resurrection. [Loud applause.] America, with a population of twenty millions, could not have been afraid of the man—they were afraid of the truth he was about to utter: and there was nothing a criminal dreaded so much as to hear the truth told of him. Tell as many lies as you please of him, and he will not complain. So was it with this nation. America feared the truth, not Geo. Thompson. For these reasons did it appear that ours was the most impudent nation on the face of the

earth, as well as the most inconsistent.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS next addressed the Convention. He said, I have snatched this opportunity to say a few words, because I fear that I shall not have mother, if we are permitted to discuss these resolutions long. I desire to say a word in commendation not merely of him whose presence here is its own commendation, but of the friends of humanity in England, to whom refrence is made in the resolutions. I feel that, as Abolitionists, we are profoundly indebted to the Abolitionists of England, Ireland and Scotland, for the many efficient testimonies borne by them, from time to time, against the system of American Slavery. In this connection I may remark, that I am aware tha there are a great many people in this country, good interference, and who affirm that the American peo-ple are themselves capable of managing the whole nece, of audacity; but I do not think there ever was a nation that has so richly earned the character of impudence, as the American nation.

abroad, moreover, tends to retard, rather than to hesten, success. They say that it is impudent and insolent for a foreigner, no way identified with our institutions, to interfere with those lastitutions.

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By casting out the blacks from the sympathies of this country, from their benevolent regard, and from their institutions for the improvement of mankind, they have presented them to the world, civilized and savage, to take up their cause and plead for them George Thompson was invited to this country by larger number than ever before invited any man to this land. He was invited by three millions of peo ple. There was no letter sent, there were no voices hoard; the death-like silence throughout the South, in regard to the groans and tears of the down-trodden millions, welcomed him with an eloquence which could never be transferred to paper. [Applause.] He comes here to pour out his soul in their behalf. His constituency, it is said, desire him at home. His con stituency is here. The Tower Hamlets want him at home; the slave prisons of New Orleans, the shambles at Vicksburg, the whipping posts and dungeons eall more loudly for him to remain here, than any call from the Tower Hamlets. [Loud cheers.]

He is wanted here, and here, if I could persuade him, he would make his home. He would do more for humanity here, than I believe he could do even at home. He could do here, for his constituency in England, what he could not do at home. Who is there that does not know that the grand obstruction to popular freedom in England, is the system of Slavery in this country? It is an argument opposed to the reformers of England, against almost every reform that is urged. What argument more potentia against Reform in England, than to point to American Slavery here, and assert that our free institutions are a failure? When we speak of the United States, and praise its institutions, how are our assertions met in England? We are told that we commence by say ing that all men are born free and equal, and vet we live in a land in which every sixth man, woman and child is a slave. When they speak of the equal rights of this country and its freedom, we are told that there is no respect for human rights in the United States, and that the veriest tyrants that have ever cursed the earth are the men whom the Democrats, the Reformers of England, are desirous to imitate For we must remember, that, although England has its laws of primogeniture, its alliance of Church with State, yet it has no Slavery. Although it has rags and poverty, it has no Slavery. With the example of the United States, the opponents of Reform in England are able to baffle, if not put down, the reform atory movements in England. I look upon American Slavery as the grand obstruction to progress through out the world, and a blow dealt for the destruction of Slavery, will be a blow dealt in behalf of human freedom throughout the world. [Great cheers.]

Get American slavery out of the way, and freedom throughout the world will be revived; get Slavery out of this country, and it will become what it has long professed to be-the beacon light of liberty to all who have struggled for equal rights throughout the world. Now, this matter of Slavery is a matter with which not only Americans have to deal, but one with which all mankind may rightfully have something to do; and I rejoice to know that England and Englishmen are not disposed to hold their tongues, although they are bidden so to do by the people of the United States.

Mr. Douglass then referred to the opinions of Chris tian bodies in England with respect to Slavery. Years ago, such men as Dr. Cox were welcomed in British pulpits, and received every where with consideration; but the instructions under which the arches of England had been put by s Wm. Lloyd Garrison and George Thompson had much changed their sentiments, and they had resolved to exclude such men. They had no right to hos pitality in England, or elsewhere. He took the ground, that a slaveholder had no right to live, and therefore that, above all, the apologist for Slavery had no right to live : to receive, at any rate, a welcome to any part of the universe. He is as much an enemy to the human race, and as much to be detested, as the tiger. He has no right to our sympathies until he shall repent. If these apologists wer ignorant, it would be a different thing, if they were innocent of the crime. But it could not be said so. They were endeavoring to preach themselves into high places. The clerical advocates of the Fugitive Slave Law had this object in view-at any rate, they aimed at popularity. They advocate that law because they know that by so doing they may, perchance, get some of the high places.

Mr. Douglass then remarked briefly on the view the subject taken by Mr. Quincy, and concurred with him that this was indeed the most inconsistent and most impudent nation that had ever existed. He re marked that it had been asserted, as a reason for England's non-interference, that she had placed Slavery here. If so, then she had an increased right to endeavor to rid us of what she has become convinced is a curse and a disgrace. Nations could help each other. It was a happy circumstance that nations did not all advance equally in the path of reform. In one thing, one nation made more progress than another. We had sent our temperance agents to England to convert the beer-loving English, and no complaint had been made. We had advanced more than the English in the cause of temperance reform. The English could instruct us on the subject of Slavery, for in that case they had advanced a step further

Mr. Douglass, in referring to the term impudent which Mr. Quincy had applied to America, made some rather amusing remarks. It was, he said, word with which he and his people were very fa miliar. If a negro came into a white man's presence in the South with his hat on, he was told he was impudent. The same, if he passed on the inner side of the sidewalk. To assert their rights was to be impudent. However, he could not say with Mr. Quinc that we were an impudent people, because he was white, whilst he was a black. (Laughter.)

Mr. D. then referred to the fact, that whilst the New York Herald was condemning foreign interference in the person of George Thompson, it was advoeating the interference of America in the affairs of St. Dominge. So much for consistency. He said that he had just learned that Bennett himself constituted a case of huge interference, as he was a Scotchman. (Laughter.)

The PRESIDENT stated that the platform of the Society was free for all; but especially did they invite those differing with them in sentiment, to express their views. It was especially free to those, on that occasion, who thought that George Thompson, being an Englishman, had no right to open his lips in regard to our peculiar institution. With regard to what Mr Douglass had said in relation to 'cutting' the acntance of the pro-slavery religionists of the coun try, he held in his hand, a copy of the British Ban

ican pro-slavery clergy, the Banner fully endorses prise. the sentiments and principles involved, and adds that

speech, advocating the perfect right of every manfreely in regard to every question vitally affecting, as power, if not to the omnipotence of the anti-slavery did the system of American slavery, the interests of element in this country. Months ago he had declare freedom and of humanity throughout the world. Mr. that no statesman could overlook, and still less de-C. referred to and partially described the circumstan- spise it, that the abolitionists hold the balance of pow ces attending the capture and return to slavery of er in New York and the New England and Western an eve-witness.

carried unanimously.

cial regard to me, is a sin after the similitude of that terly forgetting that I am what is called an English- you to do with it?" man, and only remembering that I am a man. God 'Sir, (continued Mr. Thompson,) an Englishme never made an Englishman, he never made an Amer- has much to do with it, speaking of him merely as can; God made man, and I know him only as such. such. We pay to your brethren of the South fifty o (Loud cheers.) For Americans to brand me, of all sixty, seventy or eighty millions of dollars annually other men, as a foreigner, is but to proclaim their own For what? For the raw material of our great cotto resting place of this nation. I have as good a right it nothing to us that our garments have been watered to be here as any man, save the red man.

that now illuminates this hemisphere? for it shone try that raises every fibre of them by coerced and un upon England yesterday! Why not call the sun a foreigner? Whatever is from God is universal; there facturing country, employing millions of our people, is nothing narrow, bigotted, circumscribed, local or and more than seventy millions of our capital, should ty! It was left for this nation, that should have been tree planted, bred and pruned, and its fruits gathered noblest among the noble, most generous among the by men and women whom you have embruted, and generous—that should have opened her arms to emreceive instruction from the ends of the earth-it was pated our fellow-subjects in the Antilles-that if left to this nation to shut itself up from the rest of the colored crew, commanded by a colored captain world-for what? That it might hug in solitude and should anchor in a Southern port, our fellow-subsecrecy, the demon Slavery to its bosom; for no man jects, having no other crime than their complexion, is a foreigner, until he dares to enter that chamber of iniquity, and rebuke the incestuous intercourse going it may be, sold to pay the bill that they may contract on between the Genius of Republicanism and the De- in their forced confinement? Is it nothing to us, as mon of Slavery. (Loud applause.)

eign to nothing in this country but that which is anti- going from a land where the atmosphere is compare republican and inhuman. Whatever there is good in tively pure upon this question, to a land where they this country, I admire; whatever there is noble, and almost invariably become corrupted, and are tran generous, and truly Christian, I love. But I am not formed into pro-slavery men like those around them may imitate Christ in England, but must follow Belial structed by America throughout the world? America. Wherever He leads, I will follow; and if Christ comes to this country to proclaim liberty to things; and as the friends of Universal Liberty, we the captive, and the opening of the prison-doors to have everything to do with them. But I will not them that are bound, I will trace his course through risk my title on any such narrow grounds. The fear the rebuke of those despots who stand at the door right to liberty is the same in every latitude and evthat confines 3,000,000 of the human race, and would ery longitude. Man's great moral duties are the same drive me back by telling me that I am an officious in- on every rood of God's territory, whether on this or terloper. There is need of me in this country, to re- the other side of the Atlantic. veal America to herself. America can see other na- plead the cause of the down-trodden is as great here a tions, not only in their true dimensions, but very anywhere; and if I establish my right to be heard. often in false and exaggerated dimensions. The very albeit I am a stranger and a 'foreigner,' and there would not cast upon a murderer, these very papers I can demonstrate I have something to do with it, even day, by their letters, real or pretended, from corre- portion of the world, -coming from a monarchical and spondents in all parts of the world, pouring contumeme is there a column of abuse of my country, and the free and equal, and that resistance to tyrants is obeone is of as much value as the other. I care as much dience to God! But I do not confine myself to the pethe filthy and venomous attacks that such papers 75 years compared with the immutable and eternal make upon her. To reach either me or my country, principles of rectitude?" such papers must speak in all truth and sobernessall temperance, justice and honesty; and when such that 'Declaration' and in forming the Constitution, and my country will not, I trust, be slow to receive, any new principles. They were truths settled from as it shall be intended, the counsel that is offered. I all eternity that they promulgated; truths enforced, am not a stranger to the American Anti-Slavery plat- too, by Christ and his apostles. He then took his form. I have sat by its cradle, though I cannot say stand with Christ and his apostles, who said, 'God that I have followed its hearse; for the hearse of that hath made of one blood all nations of men to dwell Society will not be drawn until it shall go to the place on the face of the earth.' With the prophet who said where, side by side with the American Anti-Slavery 'Have we not one father ? Has not one God created Society shall be buried that domestic institution which us?' With Moses who said, 'Thou shalt not steal.' now overshadows and curses this otherwise beautiful And with God, who declared when He created man, and magnificent country. (Applause.) Having six- that he should be lord of the lower creation, and should teen years ago stood upon its platform in New York, have no mid-way between the earth on which he trod Society, I feel that I am not out of place, after that God. (Tremendous cheering.) ong interval, in standing upon that platform again. Mr. T. then referred to Mr. Quincy's inquiry as

friends about me, in reference to the kind welcome stranger. A Bulwer may flatter, and neglect his an that has been extended to the American Anti-Slavery bassadorial duties at Washington, and may traver

New York should not permit a Society like this to those creatures at the North, that go down upon the hold its anniversary-a city where there are brothels bellies and eat dust in the presence of their augus innumerable protected by law, yet refusing to allow a masters. (Loud cheers.) He too kept silence with r Society to hold its anniversary, whose sole object it is, gard to slavery. But it was well for America that to promulgate and apply the great principles upon (Mr. T.) was here to reveal America to herself. It was which the independence and liberty of this country are based. [Hear, hear.]

Judea prayed the great Teacher, the great moral Re- cheering feature in this country. No man would be former, to depart out of their coasts. They prayed able to speak better of America than he would. What that Being to depart out of their coasts from the vert home, he would be able to say better this very same motive that leads the New Yorkers to of America than any of his countrymen who had very same motive that leads the New Yorkers to of America than any of his countrymen who had very same motive that leads the New Yorkers to of America than any of his countrymen who had very same motive that leads the New Yorkers to of America than any of his countrymen who had very same motive that leads the New Yorkers to of America than any of his countrymen who had very same motive that leads the New Yorkers to of America than any of his countrymen who had very same motive that leads the New Yorkers to of America than any of his countrymen who had very same motive that leads the New Yorkers to of America than any of his countrymen who had very same motive that leads the New Yorkers to of America than any of his countrymen who had very same motive that leads the New Yorkers to of America than any of his countrymen who had very same motive that leads the New Yorkers to of America than any of his countrymen who had very same motive that leads the New Yorkers to of America than any of his countrymen who had very same motive that leads the New Yorkers to other his workers that the New Yorkers that the New Yorkers that the New Yorkers the New Yorkers that the New York drive Wm. L. Garrison out of their coasts. The Gad- er trod her shores. He would be able to say, as darents dealt in pigs—the New Yorkers traffic in from landing until he departed, he had told the tath cotton. The pigs of the one were in danger—the unhallowed gains of the other are in danger, and there- had sold the truth, and had been rewarded wither fore, whether it be Christ or whether it be Wm. Lloyd confidence, her co-operation and her love. Theyhad Garrison, the prayer is still the same-' depart out of been born blind upon this subject, and those notion our coasts.' We do not read that that glorious and blind had been smitten with blindness upon this ublivine Being ever re-entered the country of the Gad- ject. The power that had opened their eyes, ws cadarenes. I care not that Wm. Lloyd Garrison should pable of opening the eyes of the whole nation ever again tread the streets of New York. Leave the was then their duty to prosecute this course wil, i cankerous extremity of your State to rot in its own possible, renewed energy. The question of Abdition putridity. Take you care of the centre-of the heart. was up before the country, and could never beset a

Look well to yourselves. They say 'man made the town'—I think the devil the country.

thelped him;—but 'God made the country'; and I Mr. T. concluded an eloquent and able address, by have found it so. Let me live where God reigns, and expressing his belief in the ultimate and spedy trileave the cities that are plagued and corrupted by slavery to send the Gospel (?) to the ends of the ing the friends of the cause to redoubled exerions. earth, and their missionaries up the rivers of Africa, The convention then adjourned until bif-pas to proclaim the Gospel to the Mandingoes and ongoes of that great continent—be it ours to preach the true Gospel-that Gospel which will set free the captive in our midst, and enable you to furnish eviace to the world that you are not only 'hearers,

but doers of the word." Mr. T. then congratulated the Anti-Slavery Society upon the progress their principles had made, since ence of Slavery itself on the American soil; hat we in-he last addressed them at an annual meeting. Its vi-

read an extract from it. After giving an account of trograding; there is not an event connected either resolutions adopted by the Bristol Synod with regard with the Church or with the State that does not evito shutting the pulpits of that district against Amer- dence the accelerated progress of this great enter-

The eloquent speaker then referred to the New York this, even, was not going far enough. Pro-slavery Herald and its editor, Mr. Bennett. He fully agreed laymen should also be made to feel that the religionists of England had no sympathy with the slavery of litical circumstances, aspects and prospects of this America, by being excluded equally with the clergy country, that paper was not excelled by any paper in the Union. In saying this, he spoke of those graver from their religious and social civilities.

Mr. M'Clube followed in an effective and eloquent articles that are written designedly to portray the actual political state of affairs in this country. Mr every citizen of the world-to express his sentiments Bennett had again and again borne testimony to the Sims, from Boston,-circumstances of which he was States. There were other papers that also affected to despise this movement, and misrepresented the pro The resolutions were then put to the meeting, and ceedings connected with it, who yet in their sober leading articles admit that it occupies one of the most George Thompson then rose, and was received with important positions in the country. What other the most enthusiastic and continued applause. He movement was there in the country to be compared said: I cannot but think that any resolution with spe. with this? There was none to compare with it is importance. It was above all, before all, embracing all sin alleged to be committed by others in this nation. It was a great question, great for this continent, great I would fain be one of the humblest in this work of for the world, great for all time, great for eternity faith and labor of love, sinking my nationality, ut. But still the question was put to them, 'What have

unworthiness to occupy the soil which is now the manufacturers, and other descriptions of produce. Is with the tears and stained with the blood of Ameri Foreign interference! Why did not the American cans? Is it nothing to us that we should be depen nation, when they rose this morning, rebuke the sun dent for our supplies of those materials upon a coun national, in that which comes from the hand of Dei- be based upon the produce of the cotton tree-that brace every man, and her understanding and heart to to us that, having made our colonies free, emanci Englishmen, Irishmen or Scotchmen, to see thousand I may be denounced by every paper in this country, of our countrymen coming to your shores every year. but I am not a foreigner on that account; I am for- perhaps our relatives, at any rate our countryme be told, either in New York or in Boston, that I Is it nothing that we see the Cause of Freedom ob

We have, as Englishmen, much to do with the the sea, and look for His footsteps on the land, nor cause of liberty throughout the world is one; man's papers that pour upon me every morning the vials of be anything in nationality, then how heavy the oblitheir scorn, that brand me with epithets that you gation rests upon Americans to engage in this work! If distinguished, above all the depraved press of the I who own a sovereign whose sceptre sways not this aristocratic country, -how much more have you to do and obloquy and condemnation upon the nations of with it, who have proclaimed for 76 years that these the earth. Side by side with a column of abuse on are 'self-evident truths, that God has created all men about that which concerns me as my country cares for riod since the Declaration of Independence. What are

Mr. Thompson then continued, that in raising up ne, I will learn from what they teach, its founders did not imagine that they had discovered ed agent of the American Anti-Slavery and the throne on which sits his Creator and his

I have done nothing to render me unworthy of the the reason why the whole nation was disturbed by position I now occupy. I have endeavored to stand the arrival of one man. It was not that they dreaded by the American Anti-Slavery Society through evil the potsherd, but that which it contained. Not him, as well as good report, and more in evil than in good but the truth he would utter. 'They dread not me; report. (Cheers.) And I intend to stand by it, so I am but the scabbard, that shall be cast aside; they ng as it shall stand by its principles, contained in dread the sword of the spirit which is the word of the Declaration read to you this morning.

God. They will not be told the truth by their ow countrymen, it is harder still to be told the truth by God. They will not be told the truth by their ow Society in this good city of Syracuse. the length and breadth of the land, and is equally What a spectacle! that the great commercial city home with the chivalrous despots at the South, not wonderful that she was in her present condition for what statesman or divine spoke the truth ? Wh

Sir, we read in the sacred volume, that on one occa- man dare do so, unless he was willing to be reviled on the inhabitants of a certain place in the land of But in speaking thus, he would not overlook rest, except by the extinction of Slavery throughout

> umph of the principles they advocated, and enourag seven.

EVENING SESSION. The convention re-assembled at half-net sever

Rev. S. J. May submitted the following res from the committee on business:

Resolved, That our controversy is with the exist ty had been evinced by its survival of trials and gradual removal; that nothing is gaine, but very

that to tallof resisting its aggressions, or holding it in check, hile tolerating it as a system, is a most the speaker could resume.] lamentabledelusion; that any religious or political alliance wh it is sinful and suicidal-'a covenant with Deat and an agreement with Hell;' and that the only stidard under which the friends of freedom can eitherconsistently or successfully rally, is that which bes the inscription, - No Union with Slaveholders.

J. W. LALKER, of Ohio, then addressed the meeting in suport of the resolution. He confined himself chiefl to general remarks on the subject that had called theonvention together, and the object of the resolutior teetotal and immediate Abolition of Slavery in Aerica. Mr. Walker's remarks did not apply to th means indicated in the resolution for the scorch his very soul, and say, 'Keep your compar accomplishent of their object; but furnished a complete arguent in proof of the sinfulness and cruelty of the syem of American Slavery. He was follow H. C. RIGHT, who said he supposed that it wa

understol by the convention that the question at issue in to resolution was the dissolution of the Union. he gist of the whole resolution lay in the sentence, that the only standard under which the fully rall was that which bore the inscription, 'no union with aveholders.' He wanted that sentiment to be kept in and. To his mind, it would have been better so exressed in times gone by, than in the words no unio with Slavery.' He did not see the justice of talkin of ain in the abstract. If men now-a-days, had to tak to men in responsible and important stations, her spoke of the sin, not of the sinner. But let then h ve to deal with a man in rags, and the sinner, lot the sin, was pointed at. Let a man steal a loaf of read for his starving family, and he was seized, braded is a thief, and sent to jail. Let the Rev. or titled an-stenler come before you, and you talk about te sin, but touch not the sinner. You send the the to hell, but the thief to heaven. He had done ith that; his business was with the thief, the man-steler; and he was glad to see the matter-the positiq of the society truly expressed in the resolution-no union with slaveholders.' He would have neithemolitical, domestic, nor business union with slavehoders. For his part, he did not care how soon the busness connection with the South was severed. Withirhis recollection, there had been three entire nation; bankruptcies, and he hoped a fourth would come, it would only sever the North from slavery. The reat error of the nation had been perpetrate

in 1787 when, in the Convention at Philadelphia, the frieds of freedom consented to sit with slaveholders and deliberate with the most infamous tymnts of the formation and preservation of liberty and free insitutions. He believed that the fram rs of this Republic perpetrated a great outrage upon justice and humanty, as well as upon sound expediency, when they casented that slaveholders should come into this Unionis partakers of its blessings, and the protection it gave for the moment that was done, they put themseves in the position that the free people of ent example. the country must equally extend protection to the You do not do so; and America in England is t to poperty in man; and he challenged the friends othing but compromising had been done ever since; and as a result, slavery had been extended over more han a milion of square miles where there was no cause he cannot help it! laverythen. And nothing could stop the advance of llaveryso long as it existed. It must cover all Mex- were yet uninterested in this question, because they to, and eventually all the West Indies-for they, teo, in time, must be annexed to this country. Canada, 100, would become a hunting-ground for slavepromte the truth.

faild of establishing justice, that the very existence of he Union was a libel on all justice; it had been a most stupendous act of injustice, the most gigantic ter.] the had ever been perpetrated on this globe. He ress could do for abolition, had anticipated the conusion by saying that the dissolution of the Union results arrive: the quicker the better for all.

[Mr. Wright was followed in an earnest speech, and considerable length, by Mr. Garrison, in elucidation and defence of the Disunion position of the Society. the word, emancipate the slaves of America, would be We shall publish it in another number. At the con- do it at once. He had as often replied, 'I would not

George Thompson was repeatedly and louily call- the results of emancipation. ed for, and at length came forward and spoke as follows :- I merely rise to terminate the suspense of this ever this system shall fall, not only shall the skies be by any speech of mine the effect of the admirable address we have just listened to.

Its chief importance lies in this, that it is a question plause.) that must be discussed because it is one embedded in the great subject of the emancipation of three millions in this land. It is not a question for me to debate; it is peculiarly your own question. My province i simply to declare the principle which lies at the root annual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Socieof this great matter of American Slavery; and that ty, at Syracuse, from the pen of FREDERICK DOUGLASS. principle is of universal application, that no man can Here is an extract : hold property in his fellow-man.

If it be eternally wrong for a man to enslave his fellow-man, then, my friends, the wor'd from its comfellow-man, then, my friends, the word from its com-mencement to the present hour has never before wit-nessed the commission of so colossal a crime as that of a deliberate and organized conspiracy on the part of States. The ground having been distinctly taken.

ty at home, and learn that liberty consists in righte-ousness, and in using the strength which it gives to deliver the oppressed from their bonds!"

spirit by rasion, procrastination, or compromise; [The most enthusiastic applause followed this burst] of powerful eloquence, and it was some time before I can tell you this, because I am a republica

soul. I can say to your country, ' Would that all the nations of the earth were even as thou art, save thes bonds.' [Applause.]

I tell you this, not as an enemy, but as a friend. tell you this, because I wish your country well, and because it can never be well with you until slavery is abolished. A nation in chains! and talk of symnathy with the

Hungarians, and of sending a ship to bring to the shores of this country Kossuth! Why, if Kossuth be a consistent man, instead of bandying compliments with Lewis Cass, he would send him words that would for 3,000,000, of your countrymen in chains! If you have sympathy to spare, pour it over 3,000,000 of chattel slaves in your midst! Though banished from my country, from the banks of the Danube to the banks of the Bosphorus, my limbs wear no chains! No overseer drives me to labor in the morning! No tyrant's frowns wither my manhood! I am free under the Sultan of Turkey, and surrounded by his protection ! If you, Lewis Cass, or you, Millard Fillmore, friends of reedom could either consistently or success. or you, Daniel Webster, have a superfluity of sympathy, send it Southward, and let it console 3,000,000 of Americans in bonds! Kossuth has enough for himself and something to spare for them, and he makes a contribution to the slaves of America of the sympathy tendered to patriotic Hungarians!' [Loud applause.

I shall doubt the patriotism and love of liberty of every man who comes from revolutionary Europe to these shores, to accept the hospitality of slaveholders. [Cheers.] If he be a patriot, a lover of liberty, whether he fly from the banks of the Danube, the Seine, or the Tiber, let him go to New England, and find a home with the persecuted and maligned abolitionists of the country! Let him throw in his lot with them; let him range himself under the banner of ' No Union with Tyrants!' But let him not quit the tyranny of a crowned despot in Europe, to lay his manhood before 20,000,000 of confederated Republican (?) despots in this country ! [Applause.]

The question we have to do with is the right of man to hold property in man; that is the whole question. It is that which is disturbing the entire frame-work of your republican fabric-which gives the lie to every profession you make-which makes you a byword and a hissing among all the nations.

In this cause, it is the duty of every man to help the Abolitionists of America. There is not a man on earth that has not an interest in this great question America is the world's property. She has professed to raise her institutions upon self-evident truths, and to make them subservient to, and promotive of liberty and justice throughout the world. We have a right to demand of you, that you do not assasinate liberty in the home and sanctuary to which you have invited her. We have a right to expect, that, instead of retarding the progress of freedom in the world, you should advance it by a pure and consist-

properly of the slaveholders in man and the cattle and hoses of the country. They could not extend ty that you have in this country. Is there any virtue protection to property in cattle without also extending to paperty in man; and he challenged the friends off the yoke of the mother country; the virtue of sacof the Inion to deny that proposition. Our fathers rifice, of devotion, of bravery, of dissolving old and and male a vital compromise with slaveholders, and endeared associations. But I cannot imagine any creature living so destitute of merit, as a republican born in this country, making a boast of being free be-Mr. T. then referred to the fact that many persons

had yet to be awakened to a sense of its enormity. This but furnished additional and strong evidence of the necessity of prosecuting the cause with renewed ry. Our fathers did wrong when they combined vigor. They looked for success from the effects of a with seveholders to establish justice and secure the renovated public sentiment. In England, in carrying with aveholders to establish justice and secure the blessigs of liberty. It was as absurd a compact as all reforms, the question was taken by the people, and through pressure from without, the question was recorded the truth. He(Mr. Wright) believed that every moment that Anti-Slavery and all reformatory movements. So the nion continued as it is, it is an unmitigated curs to humanity. The Republic had utterly failed the public sentiment of America was renovated, and to scomplish the objects of its creation, as set forth not till then, would the divines discourse sound docin te preamble to the Constitution. It had so far trine. At present they seemed, by a mysterious coin-

They must not attempt to cope with the defenders ha, in conclusion, two propositions to submit: first, of slavery with their own weapons. In politics, the this slavery can never be abolished in this nation wile the present Federal Union lasts. This was atmosphere-it would choke them to follow there. enceded by every man; and George Julian, member (Applause.) Take your weapons out of the heavenly c Congress from Indiana, on being asked what Con- armory, and they will not have a shield to cover

They had a proof of the importance in which the as but a question of time. His second proposition cause was held. Did they think that the ready wrisas, that the Constitution of the United States can ters would be there from New York, if they did not ever be altered on the question of slavery. Let the fear the efforts they were making; if they did not people begin to realize these two facts, and let the know that there was a potency in what they were doing? He had only to tell them, that, in the results of this agitation, their worst fears would be realized. (Cheers.)

He had often been asked if he could, by giving stop to say it-I would think it!' He had no fears of

Mr. T. concluded his address as follows :- When audience by making an apology for my silence. I as bright and as stable as ever, but a sun more glorishould feel it an act of great indiscretion to weaken ous than has ever yet shone upon your country shall arise, and beneath its kindly and impartial beams the millions of this country shall rejoice in a liberty that No man can disguise from himself the importance shall know no discrimination, and in a prosperity of the topic that Mr. Garrison has discussed to-night, that shall know no end.' (Long and continued ap-

## THE U. S. CONSTITUTION

In the last number of the North Star is a full and comprehensive summary of the proceedings of the

CHANGE OF OPINION ANNOUNCED. The debate on the resolution relative to anti-sla

of a deliberate and organized conspiraty on the part of twenty millions of men to enslave three millions of that no paper ought to receive the recommendation of the American Anti-Slavery Society that did not assume the constitution to be a pro-slavery document, this. I cannot measure the guilt of your country, nor can you.

Rail at Russia and Austria, and the tyrannies of the Old World! Go! hang your heads, and learn of Austrians and of Russians the first principles of human rights; and when you have set free a sation in bonds,—when you have humbled yourself its details with the reafter we should insist that no paper ought to receive the recommendation of the American Anti-Slavery Society that did not assume the Constitution to be a pro-slavery document, we felt in honor bound to announce at once to our old anti-slavery companions that we no longer possessed the requisite qualification for their official approval and commendation; and to assure them that we had arrived at the firm conviction that the Constitution to be a pro-slavery document, we felt in honor bound to announce at once to our old anti-slavery companions that we no longer possessed the requisite qualification for their official approval and commendation; and to assure them that we had arrived at the firm conviction that the Constitution to be a pro-slavery document, we felt in honor bound to announce at once to our old anti-slavery companions that we no longer possessed the requisite qualification for their official approval and commendation; and to assure them that we had arrived at the firm conviction that the Constitution to be a pro-slavery document, we felt in honor bound to announce at once to our old anti-slavery companions that we no longer possessed the requisite qualification for their official approval and commendation; and to assure the constitution to be a pro-slavery document, when the constitution to be a pro-slavery document, we felt in honor bound to announce at once to our old anti-slavery companions that we not longer possessed ciples of human rights; and when you have humbled yourself to the very dust,—when you have clothed yourto the very dust,—when you have clothed yourselves in sackcloth and ashes,—when you have purgment, and demand that it be wielded in behalf of any anisation. The change in our opinion on this selves in sackcloth and sahes,—when you have purged the temple of liberty from the streams of blood that have flowed there for seveny-five years,—when you have purged your Constitution from a compromise with sin,—when you have sedeemed your land from universal degradation and pillution,—when you have silenced the clank of the foter, the crack of the whip, and the sighing of the prisoner,—when you have done that, then read lessons to Europe, and set the world an example worthy of being followed! But, till then, any rebukes you utter to the nations of the Old World recoil in thunder toms upon yourselves; and you do but hurl those rebukesto come back echoed with a trumpet voice, 'Base streckstres! learn liber-whose conscience permits him so to do, to use his meaning and ever can be made so; and that it is the first duty of every American citizen, whose conscience permits him so to do, to use his whose conscience permits him so to do, to use his political as well as his moral power for its over Of course, this avowal did not pass without ani-

passed without some crimination; for it is hard for any combination or party to attribute good motives to any one who differs from them in what they do. from them in what they dee a vital point. Brother Garrison at once exclaimed,
There is rognery somewhere? but we can easily
forgive this hastily expressed imputation, falling, as
it did, from the lips of one to whom we shall never
cease to be grateful, and for whom we shall never
ished, (and do now cherish.) a veneration only inferior in degree to that which we owe to our conscience and to our God(1). science and to our God.(1)

We have neither time nor space at present to give our readers a full and proper exposition of our views regarding this matter. We have full confidence in our subscribers, that they will give what we may have to say on the subject a calm and candid consideration. sideration. deration.

The commendatory resolution to which we have

already referred, was withdrawn by Mr. Qu leading, as it did, to a discussion which came more properly under a resolution that had been wiously discussed, as involving the doctrine of No Union with Slaveholders. Before this, the discusthere were not persons present who differed for the resolution, nor from a want of ability on the part to sustain themselves in a debate with the able men from the East; and, in justice to the American men from the East; and, in justice to the American Society, we must say, not because there was not an invitation given to any who differed from them to ec-cupy the platform; but because the abultionists of Central New York felt that they might possibly interrupt and embarrass the regular business proings of the annual meeting by urging their difference from the Society. silent spectators; and they did so until the after-noon of the third day, when Mr. Pryne and Mr. Goodell entered the lists. We cannot give a detailed account of this debate, nor even a synopsis of When we say that Goodell, Pryne, it. When we say that Goodell, Pryne, and Wm H. Burleigh were ranged on one side, and Garrison Wright, and Whitson on the other, it might be essily imagined that there was sharp shooting sides. But the contest was short, since the did not commence thoroughly until near the hour o adjournment.

For a brief comment on this extract, see the editorial column.

From the Syracuse Journal.

## MESSRS. THOMPSON AND SEDGWICK.

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Mr. Editor: - I am sure the following correspondence, between two high-minded men, will be most grateful to all who witnessed, on Friday even. ing, the unhappy disagreement which took place be tween them at the City Hall. Yours respectfully,

#### GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq. :

My DEAR SIR:-I regret exceedingly the unpleasant occurrence of last evening. I am sure I understood the very severe remark made by you as applied to me, and expressly intended for me, and was irritated exceedingly. As it was not so intended, I am very sorry to have given it that construc-tion. If it had come from almost any other conce, it would not have moved me; but my high opinion of you, and your acknowledged standing and influence,

gave it peculiar force.

I should feel the less regret, if this occurrence had happened with one of my own countrymen. I parti-cularly regret that I have injured the feelings of a stranger, who has suffered much injustice hands of some of my countrymen, and that said one word which may be construed by a son into a justification of such attacks.

I have for many years felt a strong regard for you, as one of the noblest and most eloquent reformers of the age. The treatment which you experienced first visit to this country filled me est indignation, and on that account I watched your subsequent rise to influence and fame in your own country, with peculiar pleasure. Your present vis-it to this country has given to no one greater pleasure than to me. Your bearing has bee noble under the grossest and most brutal attacks of a corrupt and venal press, and has raised you in the estimation of our people,

You are at entire liberty to make such use of this note as you may see fit. With assurances of continued and undiminished regard, I am Very truly your friend,

C. B. SEDGWICK. May 10th, 1851.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 10, 1851. Mr DEAR SIR :- I hasten to acknowledge the eccipt of your letter of this morning's date, I have perused it with the liveliest emotions of pleasure :notions arising, not more from the fact, that you done justice to the motives and which influenced me last evening, than from the circumstance, that you have done justice to your own generous and noble nature. Let me follow your ex-

I deeply regret that, during my speech, I was no sufficiently collected and self-controlled, to make apparent beyond the possibility of mistake and mis construction, that the strong language which I employed was not in the most remote sense meant t pply to you, but to that Northern apologist for Sia without one of the excuses of the Souther ery, who, without one of the excuses of the Southern slaveholder, deliberately and gratuitously defends the institution, and makes it his business to misrepresent, denounce and villify the friends of the oppressed. Let me also assure you that my remarks upo the charge brought against the harshness and injustice, were intended rather for a class of persons in the Free Statea, who seek to justify their own indifference, by such complaints, than for yourself, although I am bound to confess that for yourself, although I am bound to comes that the general vindication which I deemed it of duty to offer was suggested by the observations which fell from you. Permit me, further, to say, that the objects which I and those with whom I co-operate in the Anti-Slavery cause have in view, in epithets, and (so-called) denunciations, is to fix, possible, a just and solutary stigma upon the cendant crime of making merchan and immortal beings, and upon the perpet the atrocity; and not to hold up the slavehold victim to be visited with special vengean his fellow creatures. Were we allowed to plish the utmost that we aim at, our efforts mbrace the redemption of the his infamy and danger, equally with ance of the slave from his degradation degradation and chain I very gratefully appreciate the magman

sentiments you are pleased to express towards us, and can scarcely deplore the momentary collision which my error and your consequent uritation occasioned, since it has led-to a development of claracter which has a read to a development of claracter which has cter which has raised you so much in my estima Trusting that this mutual explanation will cel an acquaintance which I had sincere pictage is

forming, believe me, most truly, Your friend,

GEO. THOMPSON.

C. R. SEDGWICK, Esq.

REMARKABLE RETURN IN THE CENSUS-

GRACE TO AMERICA. William and I who gave last week, at the Woodhouse who gave last week, at the Woodhouse Medinstitute, so touching an account of their from slavery, were the guests of our eaters low-townsman, Mr. Win. Armistead. Being gentleman's lodgers on the 30th of March, requisite that their names and places of nativity well as their rank and profession, should be in by him in the Government census paper, to be by him in the Government census paper, of up and returned on the 31st. These two als were accordingly entered by Mr. Arm der their real designation, 'Fugitives from America, the land of their nativity.'

In America, the land of their nativity. in the Government c grace to a professedly free and Chris.

America that such an acknowled met
to be made; That it should be publis world that America's own born c to seek refuge in a foreign clime from ers and from the horrors of slavery.

arrived about four months since in Living references. for the first time, they set foot on really They are very intelligent and interesting in Ellen is a gentle, refined-looking young create Ellen is a gentle, rebnect 100kmg, the Britan twenty-four years, as fair as most of her Britan ters, and in mental qualifications their equilibrium is very dark, but of a reflective, intelligent countenance, and of manly and dignified deports.

Revengeful Assault.—Mr. D. C. Davis, of Sandville, who has of late been a witness in several productions against Boston liquor. dealers, was assault in this city on Friday night by a man who audicate gave him a severe blow with his fist in his left operation.

# The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders !

BOSTON, MAY 23, 1851. XEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVEN-TION.

The New England Anti-Slavery Convention will The are and in Boston, during the anniversary be held as usual on Tuesday, May 27th, at 10 o'. A. M., and continuing in session three days. ck, A. M., and continuing in session three days, it are summanded as many of the free spirits of the an possibly find their way to this city, which, fallen through selfishness, cowardice humanity, greatly needs their presence to shame deeney, and enable it to stand erect as in . the less that tried men's souls. The Slave Power is ling desperately, and every one who claims to beto the 'ascramental host' of Liberty is expect be at his post, fully equipped for service.

To the in the Powertion will be held in the BOYLS-Washington street, or polar forenoon and afternoon; on Wednesday and on Thursday forenoon and afternoo CENTRAL HALL, Milk street, on Wednesday non. In COCHITUATE HALL, opposite the case Chapel, Tremont street, on Tuesday, Wededay and Thursday evenings, unless otherwise no-

There will be a strong array of able and eloque By order of the Board of Managers of the Massa.

threatts Anti-Slavery Society, FRANCIS JACKSON, President.

FORUND QUINCY, Secretary.

FF Excluded from Fancuil Hall by the tyrannou of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen-and the Tremont Temple and Melodeon being previously enngel-the Anti-Slivery Convention can find no more odieus place in which to meet than Boylston Hall, which, though convenient, is not what the exencies of our cause, and the interest that is felt in it, dwand. It is hallowed, however, by many gratifyng anti-slavery recollections.

#### LETTER OF CHARLES SUMNER.

That the letter of Mr. Sumner, accepting his apsointment by the Legislature as U. S. Senator, (see ar last page,) is essentially lacking on the score of our and definite language cannot be doubted, in new of the 'aid and comfort' it has given to the enemies of freedom, generally, in our country. Bennet's Herald is equally gratified and surprised at be tone of it; it has given 'immense satisfaction at Washington'; and at the South it is regarded as a pace affering, if its use of terms is an honest one. the other hand, the ' Commonwealth' endeavors to show that it is sufficiently explicit, and means nothing more, nothing less, than is comprehended in the Free Soil movement. Privately, we hear but one on expressed in regard to it, among the friends of the slave; and that is, of regret, in some instances of moral displeasure, at its appearance. It is purely rical; whereas, if written at all, it should have been plain, direct, and perfectly intelligible to all parties in the land. Mr. Sumner should have kept nothing back as to what ought to be done, and what might be done, by Congress, for restricting the Slave Pawer to its Constitutional limits; but in his long mide we look in vain for a single unequivocal sentence, word, or syllable, touching the great question hich is now agitating the whole land. Instead of this every sentence, word, and syllable, appear to have been selected with extreme caution, -as if the heat and conflict of the times pertained to language, and not to principle! If this is done in the green tree at Boston, what can be expected in the dry at Washington? When Mr. Sumner says he shall feel ' bound to study, and maintain with equal patriotic care, the terest of all parts of the country,' what does he mean by this? The interest of Slavery at the South, as well as of freedom at the North ? If not, he should we been more explicit, to avoid the charge of decep-

He promises to discountenance every effort to oosen any of those ties by which our fellowship of States is held in fraternal company.' Fellowship of States! Fraternal company! Fire and gunpowderoil and water! 'With me,' says Mr. Sumner, 'the Union is twice blessed'-a Union comented with -rested on the prostrate bodies of three millions one half of which no man can speak his thoughts freely and live, conceived in sin and brought orth in iniquity! It is folly to talk of the Union as the guardian or protector of liberty. Its history is ne of crime in its formation, and of violence, injustice and appression on a gigantic and ever increasing stale; and, by all that is sound in morals, or pure in sity, or preservative in justice, or glorious in liberty, it must be dissolved, or slavery abulished.

## GEORGE THOMPSON.

After an absence of several weeks spent in Central and Western New York, and in Canada, lecturing constantly to crowded and enthusiastic audiences, Mr Inourses returned to this city on Monday evening, n good health, notwithstanding the vast amount of labor that he has been called to perform. He is shortly to embark for England, his stay here having been sourced considerably beyond what he at first conimplated, owing to circumstances beyond his contol, but which he could not properly disregard. Befor he leaves, his numerous friends in this vicinity are making arrangements for a farewell Soirce, which we have no doubt will be thronged, and of which due notice will be given hereafter.

Very general will be the regret at his departure teept by the minions of the Slave Power, and strong the spirations for his safety and happiness. It is loped that he may yet see his way clear to make this country the land of his adoption; for so inviting a feld for his philanthropic and reformatory spirit cannot be found elsewhere, and by occupying it he can to more for the cause of liberty throughout the world than in any other manner. Of one thing he needs no ssurance-and that is, that whenever he shall find an opertunity to revisit these shores, he will every where receive, from the Atlantic to the Lakes, (as he has stready done,) a most cordial welcome.

## THE CONSTITUTION.

The manner in which my friend Douglass quotes the language he attributes to me-without stating the connection in which it was made, or alluding to the explanation of it which I gave upon the -does me real, though not intentional injustice. As it stands, it looks like a personal reflection upon am, but it was not so used or intended by me. I said that while the slaveholders and slave-breeders of the South were professing the most ardent attachment to the Union and the Constitution-while all e political parties, whether Whig, Democratic, Free Soil or Liberty League, were equally carnest in asserting their loyalty in this particular -- there must be foguery somewhere; there must be deception either one side or the other in the use of terms, for they did not and could not all mean the same thing by hose terms, but something diametrically apposite I said, moreover, that to give an anti-slavery cotion to the Constitution was practically as much a sunion position as that now occupied by the American Anti-Slavery Society, while it could not fail to regarded generally as a gross perversion of that Register has contained no explanation? complex instrument of blood. If my friend Douglass can satisfy his understanding and his conscience by assuming that, under the Constitution, slavery in this country is and always has been illegal, I have no reproach to fling, and can only marvel.

#### MR. EMERSON'S LECTURE.

rable lecture of RALPH WALDO EMERSON, on the Fu- the laws of God? The upholders of that law will hea gitive slave law, given last week at Cambridge. We no word, however moderate, against it. The orde attempt no account of it, for we can do no justice to has gone forth, that all discussion shall be suppress its power, directness, and eloquence. Every citizen ed.' But, whatever be the meaning, this is clear, that of the United States should hear it, and we wish Mr. Emerson could pronounce it in the hearing of them has pleased neither. To a great extent it has los all. His criticism upon Mr. Webster's course, his ate of Mr. Webster's mind and present position, his rebuke of the subserviency of Boston, his description of the effect produced on his own mind by the Fugitive Law and its enforcement in Massachusetts, RECEPTION OP PILLMORE, THE HIDwere all admirable and effective. The lecture was received with the warmest demonstrations of interest on the part of most of the hearers.

A considerable body of students from Harvard College did what they could to disturb the audience and mild and dignified deportment, could not save him from their noisy, yet feeble, insults. They plainshout her praise !

how a manly Southerner views this matter :-

In your paper of this morning, I noticed a state-ment to the effect that Mr. E nerson's lecture at Cambridge, last evening, was disturbed by the dis-graceful conduct of 'about sixty Southern gentlemen from the University.' I would say the approximate the conduction of the conduct MR. EDITOR: om the University.' I would ask the privilege of sciousness. No logic can prevail against it. stating, through your columns, that the Southern Much was said there about indiciduality and idigentlemer of Harvard college have too much respect ridual sovereignty. It was amusing, as well as said to

A SOUTHERNER. that Mr. Emerson will give this lecture in Boston, in ecute discretionary laws and penalties,-to rule his the course of a few weeks. It is highly desirable that fellow-man by arbitrary laws and penalties. A pwer he should .- s. M.

#### THE CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

wise counsellor, in any trying and unpopular work. do it. It has, however, recently done a deed, so pitiable and On the 12th, I went to New York, and foun the small, that few, if any, were prepared to expect the city making preparations to welcome among hem like even from it, and caused many persons to feel a FILLMONE, THE KIDNAPPER, who was expectedto be deep and bitter sense of mortification at the abject po- there on Tuesday, the 13th. I concluded to star and sition which the once bold and liberal Unitarian body see how the piety and patriotism of that city would has taken-or, at least, which certain leaders in and receive one of the greatest criminals of the age-aman about Boston, would force it to take.

Register under the News head, a very good article on would have been hung as a pirate; a man who, to the subject, in which the 'Court House in chains' was pander to the brutal lusts of slaveholders, ha conspoken of. This article gave much offence to certain sented to act as leader to a ruthless band of slave Unitarian retainers of Daniel Webster, and the Daily hunters and kidnappers. I wanted to see, not the Advertiser and Courier launched their bolts at the Reg- miserable wretch himself, but how the politicins and ister in consequence. An editorial apology in the church-members of New York would receive tie man Register followed. It had not often sinned in the way whose soul is steeped in the blood of innocent men. of a manly and Christian rebuke of popular wicked- women and children, whom he has torn from their ness, and it seemed to be astonished at its own temer- homes, and consigned to the pollutions and toes o

On the 19th of April, just one week from the day when Thomas Sims was taken away from Boston in- on the Battery to see and hear what was going on. to slavery, an article entitled 'Slavery in Boston,' and referring to the surrender of Sims, in appropriate light horse were paraded in the Battery, and many terms, appeared in a portion of that day's issue of the thousands from the lanes and alleys, the cellas and Register, while in the remainder of the issue it was garrets and drunkeries of the city, intermingled with omitted, and its place occupied by matter of a differ- priests, politicians, church members, Whigs and Dem ent kind. Information of this fact coming to the ocrats, merchants and mechanics, to welcome the knowledge of the writer of this, he took some pains great kidnapper, the Commander-in-Chief of Aperito enquire, and found that country subscribers had can slave-hunters. He was to leave Philadelphia, Sims article, while city subscribers received that which several persons to go down and meet him at Amoy, had it not! It was further ascertained that the arti- and bring him on. They found him waiting for them cle was written by one of the five editors of that pa- at the Amboy station. At 2 P. M. the steamer vas per; yet was not allowed to appear as editorial, but seen in the distance to be approaching the city. So as a communication, in order that the other editors, lutes were fired from the forts in the harbor. 'he and the paper itself, might not be committed. But steamer drew near, and as the slave-hunter landerat even this was not sufficient ; for when a portion of the | Castle Garden, a salute was fired by the guns statioed edition was struck off, the publisher of the paper or- for that purpose on the Battery. But not one shut dered the press to be stopped, the article taken out, from the multitude greeted his landing. The peole and another substituted, as before stated. It remain- looked on with indifference, so far as the great med then to be decided, what should be done with the rauder upon humanity was concerned. The crowd that it was decided to send them to country and dis- by the roar of cannon, the music, the tramp of horse, tant subscribers-way, all our readers can judge for the glitter of arms, and the bustle of a great crow themselves; we have no doubt in our own mind.

went forth with a double face, and with a double is nothing in Fillmore to excite interest; only as tongue. From that day to this, no explanation has man guilty of gigantic crimes did the people seen been given in the Register of this affair, or the reasons interested in him. It was he, FILLMORE, TH for it. So far as the Register goes, none of its readers KIDNAPPER, who led on a nation of twenty mil have any knowledge that the paper wore two faces lions against one poor, innocent man-Henry Longon that day. Why is this? Why withhold the cir- a husband and a father, to drag him from his wif

truthloving religion, this base subjection to a low and the doom of slaves in this Republic. I felt, as Fill-

been supplied, he did not know. moderate, more entirely free from intemperate or ob- helpless; andeven these they dare not come near, exectionable language, can hardly be imagined; though cept as they are backed up by millions. I turned t did not fail to express its strong disapprobation of in disgust frim the scene where such wretches are the whole business.

An article, purporting to be explanatory of this matter, and written by one of the editors of the Register, appeared in the Commonwealth of Saturday last. It denies none of the material facts in the case-on the contrary, admits them all. We must be pardoned for saying that we do marvel that the gentleman (who is said to have written this explanation) can the transaction in question. We ask him why the

The article, last referred to, speaks of attacks made upon the Register by journals in this city, as being radical abolition paper. This is amusing enough Does not the writer know that these charges are brought in order to silence the inclination which any not be merged in a social organization. He could not

of its editors may feel, to show the true chiracter of ! We had the great pleasure of listening to the admi- the Fugitive Slave Law, and its flagrant defiance of tie Register, in attempting to please opposite parties, inevitably, I se it the respect of all who leve quen manly and liberal dealing.

### NAPPER, IN NEW YORK. JERICHO, L. I., May 14, 1841.

DEAR GARRISON : The Syracuse Convention closed at 11 1-2 o'cock on the evening of the 9th. Of that great gathering and insult the speaker, by hisses and groans, inter- of stern but loving and true spirits, I will say roth spersed with cheers for Webster, Clay, Fillmore, Ev- ing, as in due time its doings will all appear ir the erett, and 'Old Harvard.' They have such a devel- Liberator, At twelve-midnight-I left in the care opment of the existing state of manners in the Col- fer Albany, in company with others who had ben at ege, as cannot fail to impair confidence in the men the Convention. We reached Albany, a distance of who have the present oversight and management of 150 miles, about sunrise, and at seven took a steme it. These woung gentlemen showed themselves quali- for Poughkeepsie. There we landed, and crosses the fied to play the part of roudies as completely as any river to Milton, in Ulster county, and during the loth of the disciples of Captain Isaiah Rynders himself. and 11th, attended a meeting of those who, to be nor Mr. Emerson's refinement of character, scholarship, free to do good to men, had seceded from Frends

ly told the purpose for which they came, by com- the question-Is man to be blamed for any thing he mencing their noises before the speaker had made does? There are many sensible, good men and wo his appearance. And they told who they were (to men, who are sincerely and earnestly laboring for the those who did not personally know them) by their overthrow of slavery, war and other evils, wheemcheers for 'Old Harvard.' Alas, for our venerable brace the idea that man is not to be blamed, downat mother, when such degenerate and graceless sons he will. Slaveholders and warriors they holt as without sin' because they are, they say, the victims The following, sent to the Commonwealth, shows of circumstances. As well contend that there is no such feeling as hunger, as no sense of blams or approval. As well say that hunger is a creature ofed-

for themselves, and regard for the rights of others, (a hear those eulogizing individual sovereignty who ondisposition which, in these times, we could wish was more general,) to condescend to any such petty de-monstrations of dissent. The disturbance to which stantly vote, at the ballot-box, for the right of eacl to ou allude may be referred, mainly, if not entirely, to with death all who disobey. Every man who otes the exertions of those gentlemen, (not 'Southern,') who are always eager for any such opportunity to keep up a show of fidelity to the interests of the South.

What to do, and to kill them if they do it not. He helps to execute a government whose fundamental We are glad to learn that there is good prospect principle is, that man has the right to dictate ancexwhich the Almighty never claimed nor exercises for His laws and penalties are all fixed, and can nevr be repealed nor suspended, from any cause. It is sor-Those who have known what the course of this rowful to hear these advocates of absolute, arbitary, paper has been, for a long time past, will not think of irresponsible despotisms talking against tyrann and ooking to it for a manifestation of moral firmness, in favor of liberty, while they are advocating and racstrength, or independence. Its most marked charactising the essential principle of all human oppresion toristic is timidity .- an ever-present 'fear of the folk.' i. e., the right of each man to tell each and everyther Of course, no one can rely upon it as an aid, or as a man what they must do, and to kill them if they wa not

who, had he done on the high seas, on the cast of During the time of the late proceedings in the case Africa, in Europe or Asia, what he has done in Iassaof the fugitive Thomas Sims, there appeared in the chusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and Midigan slavery.

By noon, on the 13th, I was in a convenier place Several military companies of infantry, artilley and papers containing the offensive article. It appears was excited, but not so much at the sight of himis He was received in dumb silence, excepting the ror Thus the 'Christian (!) Register' of April 19, 1851, of artillery, and this only for a few moments. The cumstances of the case, from those who have a right and children, to consign him to the whips, fetters, ri fles and bloodhounds of slavery. It was FILL The writer of this stated the above facts in a pub- MORE, THE KIDNAPPER, who led on this nalie meeting in the city of Worcester. He did so, as tion of slave-hunters against William and Eller he writes this now, because he thought this disgrace- Craft, and Shadrach, and compelled them to flee to ful and cowardly set, this treachery to all manly and the dominions of Victoria to find protection against worldly policy, OUGHT to be exposed; and especially, more and Webster approached, as I do at the approach that every one who loved the honor of the Unitarian of some loathsome, disgusting reptiles. I could but PROCEEDINGS OF THE OLD COLONY name and faith as it was, might know those facts. ask, as I stood in that throng, Where are Sims, He was reported, in the Liberator, (from which the Long, and the other victims of Fillmore's lust and atatement was copied into other papers,) as having cruelty? Pining in chains under the lash of the full and interesting meeting of this Society was held said that that portion of the paper, from which the merciless slave driver, while he who plundered in Bosworth's Hall, West Duxbury, May 4, 1851. article on the Sims case was excluded, was sent 'to them and sold them as beasts is feasting in New the South and the Northern cities. He said nothing York. I care not for wealth, nor titles, nor staabout the South, to the best of his recollection. On tion. Fillnore and Webster are among the world's that point, he had no information. He stated what most ruthles kidnappers; they are of the most polhe knew to be true. How Southern subscribers had luted and disgusting criminals of this or of any age. They meanly prey upon the most defenceless of hu-The article, which caused such dismay in the office man kind. There is nothing manly or noble in their of the Register, has been copied into the Practical deeds of plunder and murder. They dare not assault Christian, printed at Milford, and thence into the any one capale of defence; it is only upon the weak, Commonwealth, Boston. Those who have seen it, the defenceles, the helpless and the innocent, that wonder, as well they may, why it should have occa- they spring lke skulking beasts of prey. They dare sioned such alarm. An article, on that subject, more not assault my but those who are known to be

held in honor I was struck with the countenances of those compose the nilitary companies of New York. I do not believe here could be found in the city a set of men with faces more stupid, more brutal, more destitute of al expression of thought or feeling, or more expressive of hardened, reckless dissipation than those wio composed the military companies aspresent himself before the public, as an apologist for sembled in the Battery to welcome Fillmore, the kidnapper. I could not but feel that they were the fittest persons b welcome such a man.

Yesterday,I visited the house of that great and just

man, Elias Hcks, where he lived and died. No man ever left the inpress of his spirit and character on the Society of Frends as he did. He was one who could

represent Society; he could only represent Truth as | Lucy Stone spake of the influence of the gospel he understood it, and as it was embodied in himself. Would that the world were full of such-of with the true gospel that carries glad tidings to the men who lived without any regard for human laws and institutions, and whose souls were immovably fixed Union in behalf of liberty, and of its efficiency in on the true and the right! Such the age demands, and must and will have.

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

## CONVENTION AT WESTMINSTER.

The Annual Meeting of the Worcester County (North Division) Anti-Slavery Society was held in Westminster, on Saturday evening and Sunday, May 3d and 4th, closing on Sunday evening. The meetings were well attended on Sunday, especially in the evening. S. S. Foster and P. Pillsbury were glorify it. present, and occupied most of the time. The Secretary had taken notes of the principal subjects discussed. with a sketch of the speeches of our friends Foster and Pillsbury; but awing to the present crowded state of the columns of the Liberator, it is presumed that a brief report will be as acceptable.

The following are the resolutions discussed and sub sequently passed by the Convention :-

Resolved, That it is matter of profound rejoicir in the midst of the general degeneracy, that not ever Boston is sunk so deep in depravity and moral degradation, that United States Marshals dare to arres fugitive slaves in the streets, in open day, or in their own persons at all, but are compelled to employ the low city officers to surprise them, hunt for them, stealing upon their victims at a late hour in the night, like prowling hyenas, and then arresting them and dragging them to their dens, not as slaves, but as criminals, lest they should be rescued by an insulted and outraged people.

Resolved, That we rejoice, also, that the slave holders of Georgia must be convinced, by the Sims case, that the Fugitive Slave Law cannot be executed in Massachusetts but at a most ruinous loss; and we carnestly hope that the Vigilance Committee, if other arrests are made, will improve by the late case of Sims, and throw every lawful cost and other obstacle in the way of the claimants and kidnappers, until no planter is rich enough to incur the expense of recapturing a single slave.

Resolved. That the Fugitive Slave Law would have disgraced a parliament of devils by its enactments, disgraced a parliament of devils by its enactments, and that the minister who inculcates obedience to it is worse than an open scoffer or blasphemer against the Holy Ghost; and any denomination of religionists, no matter how evangelical its creed, that will hold such a man in its communion, or regard him in any other estimation than the 'chief of sinners' lead, 'I did think the moral sense of the communication of the upper class of the city of Boston, who has his heart in the right place. He told me that he felt mortified and degraded. 'When the law passed,' he said, 'I did think the moral sense of the communication of the communication of the said, 'I did think the moral sense of the communication of the care.' in any other estimation than the 'chief of sinners,' in the said, 'I did think the moral state moral in the whose damnation is just and whose damnation is be. But now I find that my fellow-citizens are not be. whose damnation is just and whose damnation is sealed, too, without timely, sincere and sorrowful repentance, that denomination should be reckoned as more dangerous to the happiness and well-being of mankind than popery or paganism, infidelity or athespace and solding men. It would not enforce it; I said that it never would be. But now I find that my fellow-citizens are not only submissive to, but that they are earnestly active for its enforcement. The Boston of 1851 is not the Boston of 1775. Boston has now become a mere shop—a place for buying and selling goods; and I suppose, also, of buying and selling men. ism, or any or all other evils (not sanctified by religion) of which the human mind or heart is capable,

Resolved, That we rejoice in the fast failing for-Daniel Webster-too mean to serve his country as a Massachusetts with great unanimity, only three votes patriot, and too poor and too prodigal to do so with- being recorded against them :out immense gratuities in money, horses, carriages, and other equipages, furnished by his retainers, in hostility to slavery, and her devotion to the Union; ment; and we cannot but hope that the present administration will be redeemed somewhat from the deep common country; but she cannot conceal her coniniquity that has characterized it, by being the last viction that this can be finally and permanently seone in which he will ever dishonor the Government by cured only by the overthrow of slavery, so far as the his official presence, or burden it with his support.

State to the slave interest, for the sake of cotton and therefor, so that freedom, instead of slavery, shall be mmercial intercourse, render it desirable that the seat of Government should be removed from that city, come sectional. and we rejoice that measures have already been taken the interior of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That while we rejoice in the advancing must, sooner or later, become a dead letter. public sentiment which has elected Charles Sumner to Resolved, That while Massachusetts entertains the and bayonet; and over and above all the shouts of then passed by her Legislature, namely; triumph of the Free Soil party at his success, we motto, No Union with Slaveholders!

Resolved, That the anti-slavery principle has proved a test question to the Christianity of both churquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the ches and individuals of our land.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his beloved companion, and mingle our grief with hers; on the principle of the natural and indefeasible preand we hereby tender to her our best wishes, hoping rogative of self-defence against intolerable oppression. that she may be sustained in this hour of affliction. and sincerely trusting that her toils of life may be succeeded by a death as tranquil, as hopeful and happy of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to be as that of her departed husband.

In addition to the labors of Messrs. Pillsbury Foster, the Convention was addressed by J. T. Everett, T. P. Locke, E. A. Mirick, Mrs. C. S. Brown, and others. On Sunday evening, the Convention adjourn ed, to meet at Gardner, at such time as shall be notified in the Liberator.

JOHN A. MIRICK, Secretary.

## A. S. SOCIETY.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, Elmer Hewitt, of Hanson, in the chair. The Secreta ry being absent, Lewis Ford was chosen for the occa

Rufus Bates and Lewis McLauthlin were appointed a Committee on Finance.

of Marshfield, Lucy Stone, of West Brookfield, Antoinette L. Brown, of Andover, Elmer Hewitt of Hanson, George G. Peterson of Duxbury, and Lewis Ford of Abington.

Mr. Whiting spoke of the importance of the peo ple understanding their relations to the earth, to time, and to one another, and of viewing men and princioles as the highest and holiest objects of their regard labbath was, because time was made for human use nd human progress, and not because it was holy or wholy. He spoke of the worthlessness of the Consitution and the Union, when compared with human fredom, exclaiming, 'Liberty first, and then Union.' It spoke of the worthlessness and the curse of the Uson to all who might perchance go South with a soù, inspired with the spirit of liberty, and referred to nany cases of lynching, scourging and imprison-ingat the South. He also spoke of the inconsistency of he leading influences of this nation in manifest so such sympathy for Kossuth and the Hur while they are exercising their political and religious influence at home, to degrade and brutalize three millons of their own countrymen.

reached in most Northern pulpits, contrasting it slave. She also spoke of the inefficiency of the enslaving and degrading mankind. She also alluded to Sims-to his return to bondage, and contrasted the practices of this nation with the less cruel practice f heathen nations.

She spoke of the infinite preference there would b o be burned on the funeral pile of heathen lands, than to be reduced to slavery under the star-spangled anner of this Union; and of the manner in which the Union had been glorified in times past, and the shame that ought to attach itself to all those who now

The speaker also spoke of the base subserviency of Massachusetts to the Slave Power, and of the humiliating manner in which she consented to creep upon her hands and knees into her own courts of justice at the dictation of a Southern tyrant.

Miss Brown said she could not vote-if she could, she would, as the Union might be preserved, and slavery abolished. But if it cannot, then p rish the Union. She dwelt at some length upon the importance of each individual being true to his own convictions, and actuated by the spirit of benevolence.

Mr. Hewitt spoke of the unusual pleasure he alrays enjoyed in attending anti-slavery meetings, and the faith which he had in the final triumph of the

Suffice it to say, the meeting was one of marked inrest, from beginning to end.

The collection amounted to \$4 01.

The thanks of the meeting are due to Daniel E. and to be a beautiful to be a beautifu the generous hospitality which the friends enjoyed at

their homes, during their stay in the place. LEWIS FORD, Sec'ru pro tem. Abington, May 6, 1851.

WHAT A TRUE BOSTON MAN THINKS .- Mr. R. H Dana, Jr., in a speech recently delivered at Worces ter, related the following anecdote of Hon. Josian Quincy, showing how he had been affected by the late outrage of sending Thomas Sims into slavery from Boston :-

'Just as I was coming up to the cars, I met on the

#### ACTION OF THE SENATE.

The following Resolutions, relating to Slavery and tunes of the long pensioned and pampered pauper, the Fugitive Slave Law, have passed the Senate of

Resolved. That Massachusetts affirms anew her addition to the ample salaries paid by the Govern- that, inspired by these cherished sentiments, she longs for harmony among the different parts of our same can be constitutionally done, every where with-Resolved, That the immense power wielded by in the jurisdiction of the national government; that Boston capitalists, who have sold themselves and the free States may be relieved from all responsibility come national, and slavery, instead of freedom, be-

Resolved, That Massachusetts protests against the in the Legislature to that effect; and we trust the Pugitive Slave Law, as hostile to the sentiments of time is near when the Government machinery will Christianity, and abhorrent to the feelings of the peobe removed from the corrupting influences of State and Milk streets, to the more healthy atmosphere of urally fail to secure that support in the heart and conscience of the community, without which any law

the Senate of the United States, we cannot forget that views of that law, she claims no right, under the Fedhe must be sworn to the support of the Constitution eral Constitution, to nullify, disregard or forcibly re and Union of these States, under which are held mil-sist the provisions of an act of Congress; that she has lions of slaves, who must be shot down by him and already, when such right was claimed by the State of his constituents, if, in the spirit of Kossuth or Wash- South Carolina, expressed her opinion upon it, and ington, they should strike for freedom with the sword now re-affirms and repeats the following resolution

. That the Constitution of the United States of America is a solemn social compact, by which the people of the said States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic trangeneral welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty for Resolved, That in the early death of our faithful themselves and their posterity, formed themselves into friend and coadjutor, Lewis H. Barnard, of Berlin, one body politic, under a common government; that this Society has lost a most active and efficient memher, the slave a most untiring and self-sacrificing made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made unfriend, whose years of constant devotion to the duties | der the authority of the same, are the supreme law of required by a 'pure and undefiled religion' (spoken the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any of by an inspired apostle) demonstrate that he was State to the contrary notwithstanding; and that no prepared for his departure, and has gone to a glorious citizen, State, or other member of the body politic, reward, leaving us to be cheered on in our future toils has a right, in any shape or under any pretext, to anand conflicts in this holy enterprise by his own bright nul or prevent the execution of the said Constitution, laws or treaties, or any of them, excepting in such extreme cases as justify a violent resistance to the laws, Resolved. That his excellency the Governor be re quested to transmit a copy of these resolves to each by them laid before their respective Houses.

Thoughts on Self-Culture, addressed to Women. By Maria G. Grey, and her sister, Emily Shirreff, Authors of 'Passion and Principle,' and 'Letters from Spain and Barbary,' Boston: Crosby & Nichols 111 Washington street, 1851. pp 464, 12mo.

This is a volume characterized by deep serious reat purity and elevation of sentiment, profound philosophical reasoning, and a strong and healthy intellect. The following are the principal topics elucidat ed :- General View of the Position and Influence of Women-Views of Life, and their Influence on Education-Power and Influence of Habit-On Method-Conscience, and the Government of the Will-Love and Pursuit of Truth-Love of Moral Excellence Benevolence-Instruments of Moral Discipline-Mental Training-General Method of Study-Love of Knowledge-Culture of the Imagination-Religion. The work is too didactic for the popular taste, which is volatile, frivolous and superficial; but it is one of permanent and solid value, and worthy of the attention of those for whose elevation and improvement i is especially designed.

So spirited a contest has probably not been had for some years as is now going on in the 2nd and 4th districts, for members of Congress. John P. Hale, Horace Mann, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Anson Burnd veneration, instead of institutions, days and lingame, Robert Rantoul, Henry Wilson, and other hings. He said, the reason we were there on the speakers, are all in the field with numerous appoint-

ments, to address the people.

At a meeting of the Freesoilers of the 2d district, at Danvers, last week, to take into consideration the withdrawal of Sam'l. E. Sewall, Esq. as the candidate for Congress at the coming election, Hon. Rob't. Rantoul was unanimously nominated as the candidate of the party in his stead. The Convention was very large and very enthusiastic. Among the Speakers were Samuel E. Sewall, Esq., of Melrose, Hon. Stephen C. Phillips, of Salem, Horace E. Smith, and Charles W.

Slack, Esq., of Chelsea.

The election takes place on Monday next. Whoever throws a vote against Palfrey or Rantoul gives his sanction to the accursed Fugitive Slave Law. The issue is direct, and cannot be evaded.

Slave Trade. - We were not a little surprised to hear State Trade.—We were not a little surprised to hear vesterday, that a case would soon come before the United States Circuit Court here, involving the practice of the Slave trade—the slaves being brought from the West Indies into James River. We suspect that the parties concerned will prove not to be native Virginians, but Yankees. At the worst, they will turn out to be Virginia Yankees.—Richmond Enquirer.

We have followed the example set us at the East, by deciding a 'slave case.' The boy claimed as a clave was set at liberty. There was no evidence further than that he was Mr. Calloway's slave in Missouri. He was discharged .- Alta California, April

Another Death from scalking on a Railroad track,— Early on Friday morning, near Bourdman's Crossing, Melrose, upon the Boston and Maine Railroad, a man named Twombley, who was walking on the track, was run over and instantly killed.

ancure to Mr. Giddings.—We regret very much to announce that J. R. Giddings met with a serious accident last Friday. He fell from a wagon and broke two of his ribs. Although seriously hurt, he is not regarded as dangerously so.—Cleveland (O.) True Democrat. Accident to Mr. Giddings .- We regret very much to

to W. F. Johnston, the Governor of Pennsylva-nia, refuses to sign the law passed by the Legislature repealing an old law, and allowing the use of the jails of the Commonwealth for the detention of fugitive slaves. Good!

Washington, May 16th.—The letter of Charles Sum-er, in which he avows himself in favor of the Union, has created considerable surprise here, and is greatly

#### WOMAN'S CONVENTION.

At a Convention of Women, held in Salem, in

Resolved, That we, the Women of Ohio, will hereafter meet annually in Convention, to consult upon and adopt measures for the removal of the various disabilities, political, social, religious, legal and pecuniary, to which women, as a class, are subjected, and from which results so much misery, degradation

The undersigned were appointed a committee to issue a Call, and make the necessary arrangements for the Convention of the present year.

As men and women have the same origin and destiny, and can therefore have no legitimate aims or interests independent of each other, as their relations and obligations to each other are mutual, as the bonds that unite them are indissoluble, as whatever degrades or ennobles one has a corresponding effect on the other, it is fitting that men should co-operate with us in our efforts at emancipation from the ignorance and thraldom of ages. We, therefore, cordially invite all the friends of self-government and human equality, to meet in Convention at Akron, Summit

Co., on Wednesday, 28th of May next, at 10 o'clock. To all the friends of Reform, in whatever department engaged, we say come, give your presence and counsel-give them for the sake of our cause-give them because none of the efforts to clevate humanity can fully realize their objects, while one half the la borers in reform are disfranchised by law, perverted by education, and degraded by the opinions and customs of society; war will continue to devastate the nations-slavery, political and personal, will crush humanity-intemperance and sensuality will pollute the earth, while so much of the moral power, which should be arrayed against them, is lost by the position which woman now occupies.

E. ROBINSON. C. L. SMALLEY. M. L. GILBERT.

PEACE CONGRESS AT LONDON.

The American Peace Congress Committee have nade arrangements to carry all persons who may wish to attend the Peace Congress, in the new ship Sarah Cowles, to sail from Boston June 5th. The S. C. is a new ship of eleven hundred tons, clipper built, and made expressly for this excursion. Her accommodations and fare will be equal to any first class ships, and no pains will be spared to secure the comfort of our friends who may wish to go. The ship will remain at Southampton forty days, and then return. Persons wishing to go will apply to our Secretary, E. W. Jackson, Esq., Boston, for credentials; or, by sending him twenty dollars, he will secure the best chance that may remain unoccupied.

Fare out and back-In State Room, \$105; in Cabin, \$85.

By order of the A. P. C. Committee, AMASA WALKER, Chairman. Boston, April 4th, 1851.

A Modest and Generous Gift. On Wednesday last, an unknown friend of our cause left at the Anti Slavery Office, to be disposed of in the manner we might deem best in the cause of suffering humanity, twenty dollars in money, and also a now sack coat, a close-bodied coat, a pair of pantaloons, three pairs of gloves, and a pair of rubber shoes, in value equal perthis friend, who declined giving his name and place of residence, shall be sacredly regarded according to the best of our judgment, assisted by others. He who sees in secret shall reward openly.

UXBRIDGE. It is hoped that arrangements will be made for a meeting in Uxbridge, on SUNDAY next, May 25; to be attended by STEPHEN S. and ABBY K. FOSTER. If such is the case, notice will be given by handbills in

## ONE HUNDRED CONVENTIONS.

that town and vicinity.

PLYMPTON, (Plymouth Co.) Sunday, May 25.

This meeting will be held in the Town Hall, and will be attended by H. C. WRIGHT, N. H. WHITING, and LUCY STONE. PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

A meeting of the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Plympton Town Hall, on Sunday, May 25, through the day and evening. H. C. Wright, N. H. Whiting and Lucy Stone will be present.

BOURNE SPOONER, President. H. H. BRIGHAM, Secretary

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES.

C. C. BURLEIGH will lecture on Slavery, at South anvers, Sunday, the 25th instant, at 2 and 7 1-2, Also,—if arrangements for the purpose are made,—

At South Reading, Monday evening, the 24th;
At Danvers New Mills, Sunday, 10, A. M., the 25th;
At South Reading, Monday evening, the 26th.
At South Hingham, Saturday evening, the 31st;
And at the Town Hall in Abington, Sunday, June 1.

## NOTICE.

The anti-slavery friends in Abington are requested to meet at the Town Hall, on Sunday, May 25, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to make some arrangements for the raising of funds during the present year.

Abington, May 14.

MARRIED—At the anti-slavery meeting at Pembroke, May 18, by the Rev. Mr. Hewitt, Noah Simmons of Kingston, and Sarah J. Curtis of Plympton.

## TO WOMEN.

JUST published, and for sale by CROSBY & NICHOLS, 111 Washington street, THOUGHTS ON SELF-CULTURE, addressed to Women. By Maria G. Grey, and her sister, Emily Sherriff, Authors of 'Passion and Principle,' and 'Letters from Spain and Barbary.' An admirable work.

Spain and Berbary.' An admirable work.

'They (women) have nothing serious to do: is that a reason why they should do nothing but what is trifling: They are exposed to greater dangera: is that a reason why their faculties are to be purposely and industriously weakened? They are to form the characters of future men: is that a cause why their own characters are to be broken and frittered down as they now are?'—Sydney Shirm, Essay on Female Education.

May 23.



#### From the Worcester Spy. PANEUIL HALL

BY WACHUSETT. In Fancuil Hall Sam Adams stood, In his manhood's prime, Side by side with Hancock good, In the olden time. There they life and fortune pledged, There they heart and hand engaged In the war that Freedom waged In the olden time.

It was there that Warren's voice Like a trumpet rose, Breathing fire in hearts of ice-Terror to our foes; It was there our sires did vow, In the face of Gage and Howe. Yankee knee should never bow To fair Freedom's foes.

It was there that freedom first Breathed New England air : And the glorious child was nurs'd In her weakness there, Till our monarch she became, With heart of steel, and eye of flame, Goddess of our country's fame,

Was it not in Fancuil Hall That our fathers swore, By the heavens above them all, They would never more Suppliants to a tyrant be, For their rightful liberty? They could die, but would be free, In the days of vore.

Oh! 'tis ever for the past, That our souls must yearn, If they on the present rest, Cold our bosoms turn; And the red blood burns our cheek With the shame we dare not speak; Humbled are we now, and weak, Since the chains we've worn.

Traitors tramp in Fancuil Hall, Where our fathers trod; Armed with rifle, sword and ball, Mocking freedom's God; And they laugh at freedom's laws, Spurn her name, and scorn her cause; Boston nurses freedom's foes, Foes to man and God.

Chains in Boston city elank, Forged for limbs now free; And its men of codfish rank, Laugh the sight to see! Justice Hall is tempest-struck, Judges crawl beneath the yoke, Spaniels to the Slave-Power broke; Slaves of slavery!

But, ye hunters of the hills, Tillers of the plain, Dwellers by New England's rills, Shall our State remain-Our dear Bay State, free of old-To the Slave Power basely sold For her blood-stained robber gold? Speak! for ye are men!

Hark ! from Princeton's hill of snow. Swift the answer comes; Upton proudly utters 'No!' From her rural homes; And old Wor'ster, from her hills, Whence proud Nashua distils, As her heart indignant thrills, Chains and treason dooms.

By the memory of our sires, By the blood they shed, By their freedom's altar fires, Deathless, though they're dead, We who by the rivers dwell, As of old it did.

> From Burritt's Christian Citizen. A COMPARISON.

There is a name which kindles indignation, And wakens horror in each generous heart-His name, who trampled on a noble nation, Crushing its young life, bidding hopes depart With savage joy he butchered the defenceless, Listened unmoved to woman's piercing wail,

Wherever freedom listened to the tale. We marvel not at this, for in our natures Dwelleth quick sense of wrong and evil doing; But when men see in him their own dark features,

And thus awakened indignation quenchless,

Is it a crime to kill when monarchs order. And not when democrats the mandate give? Does Justice change with boundary and border, Depending solely upon where we live?

We marvel at their hatred him pursuing.

Is it unjust the Hungarian to oppress, And just the Negro's limbs with chains to bind? Wrong to restrict the freedom of the Press, And right to fetter the immortal Mind?

The very men who censure Haynau's crimes Will hunt their human Prey with savage dog; And,-tell it not in European climes,-Untouched by pity, helpless woman flog.

Yes! in the land where freemen boast the loudest And sing exultant of the rights of man. The youngest born of freedom and the proudest The model of a State Republican :

Even in that country, upon Slavery's altar, Daily the human sacrifice is laid: The devotees of Mammon do not falter; Their bloody ritual strictly is obeyed

Darker, more awful than the scenes enacted. Oh Hungary ! on those blood-red fields of thine. Are the foul deeds by cruel tyrants acted, Who in Columbia bow at Slavery's shrine

Haynau ne'er sold his children to the dealer, Who for the market human cattle sought, Or saw their mother seized by the man-stealer, And laugh exulting at the price she brought.

Then let us everywhere, with voice impartial, Speak for humanity—'tis Justice pleads; And while we execute the Austrian Marshal, Whisper our blame of the slaveholder's deeds.

From 'Punch.'

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE AND DIVINITY Who, when I feel a little ill, Sends me a daily draft and pill Followed by a tremendous bill?

My doctor ! Who preaches self-denying views, Charges a heavy rate for pews, And calls on me for Easter dues? My parson.

## Reformatory.

H. C. WRIGHT TO R. D. WEBB. ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 2, 1851.

To R. D. WEBB, Dublin, Ireland :

DEAR RICHARD-Last night we had a winter storm here. This morning, the earth is covered with snow. All things look dismal enough-though I am surrounded by a prospect most lovely. The beautiful Genesee, with its fertile vale, is before me. Steamboats, from Lake Ontario, one of our deepest, clearest, and most beautiful inland seas, come up the Genesee river to within two miles of Rochester, where are hence to Toronto, Kingston, Oswego, Sackett's Har bor, Ogdensburgh, and to all the towns on the New York and Canada shores, the boundary line passing through the centre of the lake. Rochester is about four miles from the lake shore, in a direct line. Fifty miles above Rochester are two other falls in the Genesee, each about one hundred feet perpendicular, you reflected upon the fact that you were suspended over the river but a few yards above where it leaps down, foaming and raging, a perpendicular descent of ninety feet. It would not be comfortable to take such a plunge bath.

But I know you are curious to know the history of places and changes. I will give you a few facts touching Rochester and Western New York.

In 1797, the township of Northampton included all of New York State west of Genesee river. The first town meeting was in April of that year, at which it was voted, that 'swine might run at large without yoke or ring.' A great favor to swine, doubtless, allowing them the freedom of the town, which was at that time a dense wilderness of nearly one hundred miles square, inhabited by bears, wolves, and Indians. There were not at that time 500 white inhabitants between lake Ontario on the North, and the State line of Pennsylvania on the South, and Genesee river on the East, and lake Eric and Niagara river on the west. At that meeting, it was 'Voted, That fifty dollars be raised to pay the necessary expenses of the town.'

April 3, 1798. 'Voted, That swine shall not run at large without yokes and rings.' Also 'Voted to raise fifty dollars for the use of the town.' The school money this year amounted to \$61 36. 'Voted, to raise fifty dollars, payable in labor or produce, to be appropriated in the use of bridges."

Fifty years ago, there were but 26 voters west of

the Genesee river. The above facts are taken from the town record of Northampton, including, as I said, all New York State West of the Genesee river, entered upon record in 1798. On that same territory now stand the city of Rochester, with over 40,000 inhabitants; the city of Buffalo, with over 43,000; the town of Lockport, with over 10,000; Batavia, Attica, and other large towns, numbering thousands to each. The counties a towns, numbering thousands to each. The counties a post of eminent honor. A personal ambition, such of Chatauque, Eric, Niagara, Orleans, Wyoming, Cat- as I cannot confess, might be satisfied to possess it. Northampton.

Where, fifty years ago, there were twenty-six voters, there are now 75,000; where, in 1800, there were about 500 white inhabitants, there are now some 600,000; and where there were some fifty or one hundred to political office. With none of the experience ro

miles to get wheat and corn ground; now see Ro-chester, with her numerous mills, whose flour is car-and undesired. ried around the world.

Genesee river, each over ninety feet, of great beauty cause has been permitted to triumph through me, and wildness. Fifty years ago, their unceasing roar died away in the forest, unheard, except by the wild beasts, and the brilliant rainbow that spanned them appeared and disappeared unseen; now they are seen and admired by daily visitors from all lands. Look at Buffalo! Scarce even a log cabin was there, nor an Indian cance in 1800; now see the great steamers. an Indian canoe in 1800; now see the great steamers, and the railway trains, that daily go and come; with innumerable canal boats. Fifty years ago, where the states of the service, the way, though new to my footsteps, will be illuminated by lights which cannot be missed.

1 accept as the servant of the Union; bound to fifty dollars were expended for schools, half a million would not now pay the school bill.

In Europe, you have your Westminster Abbeys,
St. Pauls, York Minsters, Cologne and Strasburgh
Cathedrals, and other piles of brick, stone and mor-Cathedrals, and other piles of brick, stone and mortar, as monuments of human taste and ingenuity; but tar, as monuments of human taste and ingenuity; but carry so great a boon as Freedom into the slave if you want to see an exhibition of the boldness, persure, courage, and mighty prowess of man, aided by Northern allies, to carry the sectional evil come, travel with me over the territory which fifty of Slavery into the free States; or in whatsoeve years ago was included in the township of Northampyears ago was included in the township of Northampton: Or come, go with me over Ohio, which, fifty With me the Union is twice-blessed; first, as the years ago was included in the township of Northampyears since, was nearly an unbroken wilderness, and see the two millions of human beings that now live thirty-one sovereign States, clasped by the endearthere in comfort. The world has no monument of human greatness and glory like the State of Onio, and beginning of that sil-embracing Federation of States, by which unity, peace and concord will fi-How contemptible seem the old earth's towers, cathe-

of kidnappers! Not one foot of this glorious soil is consecrated to liberty; all, all is given up to slave-ble only by a crash which shall destroy the whole.

get the prudence, which should temper firmness, or this nation can utter that sentence, and not know that he utters a wilful lie. He knows there is not one spot, from the Penebscot to the Rio Grande, from the mouth of the Hudson to the mouth of the Oregon, over which the American Union holds rule, where a slave can stand and say, 'I am free.' Othat I could talk to my loved friends in Europe of our mountains and valleys, our broad rivers and lakes, our intelligence, our enterprise, our youthful cities and towns, our intelligence, our enterprise, without being obliged to see covering all that is fair and grand, that hideous hell-spot of slavery! But I cannot. He is a traitor to all that is pure, true and just, who can write a word in praise of this country, and not sully it all by an allusion to the fact that 'the reservation, propagation and perpetuation of slavery.' These are the words of Washington, uttered in the early darkness of the American Revolupreservation, propagation and perpetuation of slavery constitute the animating principle of the American Republic.' As well culogize a pirate without an allusion to his murders, and cruelties, as this nation without holding up slavery as the plague spot which no virtues em hide, no great deeds palliate, no culogies on liberty ever sanctify. I cannot, I wish not to see in this Republic, anything but slavery and its fearful results. Oh! we cannot speak of liberty, of humanity, truth and justice in connection with this Republic, without deliberate falsehood; we cannot pray to God and worship him as the universal Father without a blasphemous lie. Slavery turns our religion into hypocrisy, our God into a demon. To hear an American pray excites contempt and abhorence; to hear him talk of justice, of liberty, of Christ, of Heaven, of God, fills one with disgust, knowing, as I do, that while he thus prates of these sacred things, he regards himself as a member of this man-stealing, slave-hunting confederacy, and swears allegiance to the laws and Constitution of the United States. It

knowledges allegiance to this Union, pray and talk of God and religion! similar to those I feel when I hear a member of a band of robbers and pirates talk of Christ, God, heaven, justice, &c., while they continue to do their evil deeds. The moral sense of this nation is struck with palsy. Abolition is infusing life into it in the individual soul.

I have been in Rochester and vicinity several days I have met George Thompson in Corinthian Hall, for the first time since I parted with him in London in '47. It was good to hear him and see him once more in this land of tyrants, slaves, whips and chains .-For two hours, in a social circle, I heard him give an account of his first introduction to Garrison, of his the lower falls, a wild, imposing scene. Boats go first visit to this land, and of his reception. What s change has come over the North! Never, never was a change so mighty effected in so short a time, and by means, seemingly, so powerless. But the God of th oppressed has been with us, and if he be for us, who can be against us?

But I must stop. Thompson is away to Syracus to meet Garrison. I shall go there to meet both called Portage falls. You could hardly pass, in the again in a few days. We are to have our anniversary cars, over the river in this city, without a tremor, as there. Would, dear friend, you could be with us!-You shall hear from me there.

H. C. WRIGHT.

From the Commonwealth. MR. SUMNER'S LETTER OF ACCEP-

TANCE. The following letter was read in the Massachu setts Senate on Wednesday forenoon, the 14th inst., by Gen. Wilson, the President:—

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Represen

I have received by the hands of the Secretary of this Commonwealth a certificate, that, by concurrent votes of the two branches of the Legislature, namely, by the Senate, on the 22d day of January and by the House of Representatives, on the 24th day of April, I was duly elected in conformity to the provisions of the Constitution and Laws of the United States, a Senator to represent the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, commencing on the 4th day of March, 1851.

If I were to follow the customary course, I should receive this in silence. But the protracted and un-precedented contest which ended in my election, the interest it awakened, the importance universally conceded to it; the ardor of opposition and the con stancy of support which it aroused, also the principles, which more than ever among us, it brought into discussion, seem to justify, what my own feelings irresistibly prompt, a departure from this rule. If, beyond these considerations, any apology may be needed for thus directly addressing the Legislatore, I may find it in the example of an illustrious predecessor, whose dear and venerable name will be a sufficient authority.

The trust conferred on me is one of the most weighty which a citizen can receive. It concerns the grandest interests of our own Commonwealth.

the grandest interests of our own Commonwealth, and also of the Union whereof we are an indissoluble part. Like every post of eminent duty, it is taraugus, and a part of Alleghany, are in what was But when I think what it requires, I am obliged to Northampton.

600,000; and where there were some fifty or one hundred log cabins, there are now two citics of over 40,000 inhabitants each, and numerous large towns and villages. At that time, this large territory was covered with a deep, dark, tangled forest; now it is covered all over with beautiful farms. With the axe the forest has been felled and cleared, and the habitation of wolves, bears and catamounts has become the residence of man. the residence of man.

Fifty years ago, there were two or three log cabins in Rochester, and their inhabitants went forty

chester, with her numerous mills, whose flour is caried around the world.

There are here two perpendicular falls over the

There are here two perpendicular falls over the them, and with a heart full of gratitude that a sacred

interests of all parts of our country; appear in unconstitutional efforts by the North to How contemptible seem the old earth's towers, cathedrals, St. Peter's of Rome, and St. Paul's of London, contrasted with it? Come and see it, my dear friend.

Yet why do I ask you to come here? Ohio and New York are given over to be the hunting-ground of kidnappers? Not one foot of this glorious soil is territory, and the national heart. Though composed of many parts united into one, the Union is separated. hunters. My heart sickens at the thought. Tears will start to my eyes as my mind rests upon the fact that all the wonderful, mountains and valleys over which this Republic holds sway, are given up to the earth's most hateful tyrants, and are wet by the tears and blood of slaves.

reward. These are the words of Washington, ut-tered in the early darkness of the American Revolu-any age. The authors should at once optain patents tion. The rule of duty is the same for the lowly and both here and in Europe. the great; and I hope it may not seem presumptu-ous in one so humble as myself to adopt his deter-mination, and to avow his considence.

With sincere regard, Your faithful friend and servant, CHARLES SUMNER.

I have the honor to be, fellow-citizens.

Boston, May 14, 1851. ENGLISH CONGREGATIONALISTS AND AMERICAN PRO-SLAVERY MINISTERS

From the English correspondent of the New York Independent.

many of the American ministers. The following resoution was proposed and unanimously adopted:

"That the grief and shame which we have long felton account of the slavery which prevails in several of the United States of North America are great eralpf the United States of North America are greatly aggravited by the fact, that not a few Christian chuiches and Christian ministers, so called, plead for the continuance of that wretched system; that ourserrow has been recently still further deepered by the atrocious 'Fugitive Slave Law,' which the Legislature of the United States has enacted; that, while it would give us pain to do any thing that would even seem to be inconsistent with international and Christian hospitality, especially toward our trans-Atlantic kinsfolk, during the approaching Congress in London, we deem it right to express our unanimous determination not to welcome to our pulifits any minister of religion, whatever may be his

their writings, thus :-

'Lev. Dr. Gardner Spring, New York: "If by

is nonbsolute, unqualified, irrespective of all consequences. Personal rights ought to be sacrificed to the gneral good."

Thee is no disguising the truth that such sayings as thee strike the religious mind in England as more ceadful than the heaven-defying utterances of the Frnch atheists of the last century.

### MR. GIDDINGS ON SLAVE-CATCHING.

In a ecent speech Mr. Giddings said :- The peo ple of Boston did not see fit to interfere between the Administration and the 'negroes' of that city.— In the same of humanity, I thank them for it, and assure than and the country that those whom I represent neger will interfere in such case. The citizens that wold do so, would be driven from decent society in orthern Ohio. It is here on this point that I take isue with the supporters of this law. That portion which commands me to assist in catching slaves a flagrant superstance for every superstance. portion which commands me to assist in catching solatory, for it proves not only that there was malice slavess a flagrant usurpation of power, unauthorised by the Constitution. My constituents hold that portion of the law in detestation. They spurn and abhor it I say, as I have often said. My constituents glory enough to have served under such a chief? as your catch your slave the naked, and direct the wanever on his way, and use every peaceful means to assist him to regain his God-given rights. If you pursue your slave there, they will let you catch him.

There can be no doubt of the abhorzence with the surpression of the provided in the proceeding, but that it was systematic and the proceeding, but the proceeding, but that it was systematic and the proceeding, but the proceeding, but the proceeding, but the proceeding the proceeding the proceeding the proceeding the proceeding the proceeding the proceed some the pour caten your slaves. They will Jackson, but it was reserved for Mr. Webster to extract honey and balm from the consideration of bewanerer on his way, and use every peaceful means to assist him to regain his God-given rights. If you pursie your slave there, they will let you catch him if you can. If he defends himself against you, they will rejoice. If you press him so hard that he is constrained actually to slay you in self-defence, the has struck him at last, and he condemns it, not as a stateman or a philosopher, but as a victime. er rsignation. In such cases, they will carry out their peace principles by abstaining from all inter-ference. The President may aim his proclamation at hem.' The distinguished Senator may make or nem. The distinguished Senator may make speches ar them: but they will not be likely to hed either. They look neither to the Senate nor to he White House for instruction. The distinguished Senator

the earth's most hateful tyrants, and are wet by the tears and blood of slaves.

Believe it not when our Websters, our priests and politicians tell you this is the asylum of the oppressed. It is a lie; a deliberate, conscious lie. No man in this nation can utter that sentence, and not know that he utters a wilful lie. He knows there is not one spot, from the Penobscot to the Rio Grande, from

THE SLAVERY QUESTION IN A NEW SHAPE. The SLAVERY QUESTION IN A New SHAPE.—
The slavery question is about to come before the New York courts in a new shape. It spears that a young man from the South, who is suspected of having a little Indian or Negro blood in his veins, graduated some time since at the New York University, and then entered his name in the midical department as a Student of medicine, first hiving paid the usual fees. Some of the Southern students conceiving it to be derogatory to them to at in the same class with a man having any Indian or Negro blood, waited on the Faculty and requested his dismissal. The Professors did not know what to co in the matter, and wavered in complying with the demand. ter, and wavered in complying with the demand. At length they gave in, and told the young nen it would be better for him to retire. Conceiving this to be a dismissal, he left the class, and has nor sued out a mandamus, directed to the Professors, requiring them to shew cause why they refuse to allowhim to finish his studies. The subject is talked alout a good deal, and no one knows what the resultwill be.

#### THE VOICE OF THE COUNTRY.

There is a voice coming in from the country— the rural haunts of free labor and free schools— which Boston cannot any better afford to despise, than she can to do without Southern trade. We give an example from the Greylock Sentinel, publish ed in North Adams:—

'The poor trembling fugitive looked up into th face of that enlightened, prosperous, happy city, and with outstretched arms appealed to it for succor and protection, from the human bloodhounds baying on his track. But Boston turned away its face, forgot its revolutionary history, its past professions of liberty, barred up Faneuil Hall from the people, put chains around her count-house and said to the dewhile it would give us pain to do any thing that would even seem to be inconsistent with international conditions of the chains around her court-house, and said to the demons who were thirsting for his blood. Take him chains around her court-house, and said to the demons who were thirsting for his blood. Take him chains around her court-house, and said to the demons who were thirsting for his blood. Take him chains around her court-house, and said to the demons who were thirsting for his blood. Take him chains around her court-house, and said to the demons who were thirsting for his blood. Take him chains around her court-house, and said to the demons who were thirsting for his blood. Take him chains around her court-house, and said to the demons who were thirsting for his blood. Take him chains around her court-house, and said to the demons who were thirsting for his blood. Take him chains around her court-house, and said to the demons who were thirsting for his blood. Take him chains around her court-house, and said to the demons who were thirsting for his blood. Take him chains around her court-house, and said to the demons who were thirsting for his blood. Take him chains around her court-house, and said to the demons who were thirsting for his blood. Take him chains around her court-house, and the demons who were thirsting for his blood. Take him chains around her court-house, and the demons who were thirsting for his blood. Take him chains and the demons who were thirsting for his blood. Take him chains around her court-house, and the demons who were thirsting for his blood. Take him chains and the demons who were thirsting for his blood. Take him chains around her court-house, and the demons who were thirsting for his blood. Take him chains around her court-house, and the demons who were thirsting for his blood. Take him chains around her court-house, and the demons of the figitive may be taken from the hands of the figitive may be taken from the hands of the figitive may be taken from the hands of the f

#### DANIEL WEBSTER AT SPRINGFIELD.

Lev. Dr. Gardner Spring, New York: "If by one myer I could liberate every slave in the world, I would not dare to offer it."

Lev. Dr. Parker, Philadelphia: "There are no evils in slavery but such as are inseparable from any other relation in civil and social life."

Lev. Dr. Moses Stuart, Andover—"Many Souther in laveholders are true Christians, and sending bacla fugitive to them is not like restoring one to an idolfrous people. We may pily the fugitive, the Iosaic law does not authorize the rejection of the tlaims of the slaveholders to their stolen or strayd property."

Rev. Wm. M. Rogers, Boston: "When the slaveholders have a conscience—because there is a God."

Rev. Wm. Crowell, Waterville—"Do not allow in the world, in the world, in the world, in the performance of the men who mobbed George Thompson at Springfield, and who pelted him with rotten eggs for daring to exercise the right of free speech in that city, turned out in considerable numbers to greet Mr. Webster on his passage through that city. Mr. Webster was evidently pleased with the demonstration, and if the Republican gives a correct report of the speech, his emotion must have checked his utterance in a great measure, for it does not read as well as Mr. Webster's speeches generally do. In one thing, however, we can entirely agree with Mr. Webster. He says, 'We want protection,' and that, too, 'not in any technical sense.' He never speech in the city, turned out in considerable numbers to greet Mr. Webster on his passage through that city. Mr. Webster was evidently pleased with the demonstration, and if the Republican gives a correct report of the speech, his emotion must have checked his utterance in a great measure, for it does not read as well as Mr. Webster's speeches generally do. In one thing, however, we can entirely agree with Mr. Webster. He says, 'We want protection,' and that, too, 'not in any technical sense.' He never speech as a true word than that. We do want protection in Massachusetts; not so much for merchandize, however, as for

science—because there is a God.

'Rev. Wm. Crowell, Waterville—"Do not allow excesive sympathies for a few hundred fugitives bild you so as to risk increased suffering to the millips already in chains."

'Rev. Dr. Taylor, New Haven: "Have I not show you it is lawful to deliver up, in compliance with he laws, fugitive slaves, for the high, the great, the mementous interests of the Southern States?"

'Rev. Bishop Hopkins, Vermont: "Slavery is warrasted by the Old Testament. What effect has the Gspel in doing away with slavery? None whatever.'

'Rev. Dr. Orville Dewey: "Your right to be free is nombsolute, unqualified, irrespective of all consequences. Personal rights ought to be sacrificed to the gnernt good."

THE LION KICKED OUT OF HIS LAIR Under this title, the Savannah Georgian thus discourses upon Mr. Secretary Webster's reply to the Boston Aldermen about his expulsion from Faneuil

'In his reply, Mr. Webster, after stating the action of the authorities and his personal indifference to the result, says:—

'The resolution denying me the Hall has been adopted, if I mistake not, by the same Board which has practically refused to join with the other branch of the city government in offering the hospitalities of the city to President Fillmore.'

This is delivered with the air of a man hunting up matter of consolation under a severe dispensa-tion. The fact, however, seems anything but con-solatory, for it proves not only that there was malice

## LECTURES ON SLAVERY AND INDIA.

Splendid and masterly speeches have been lately speches at them: but they will not be likely to hed either. They look neither to the Senate nor to be White House for instruction respecting their Costitutional rights or duties. They have studied than in a different school.

Sir, that man has lived to little purpose who, at the need forty does not know the purpose who, at sir, that man has lived to little purpose who, at the age of forty, does not know that a standing army in time of peace is the bane of free Governments. It is the instrument of tyrants and usurpers. For wat purpose would the President now use the Army, eccept to enforce this odius law; to subject the peops of the North to the slave power? To shoot them do not not the impropriety of the Toronto Anti-Slainter on the impropriety of the Toronto Anti-Slainter or pe of the North to the slave power? To shoot them dwn if they refuse to violate their own sympathies ad God's commands? Sir, I would say to gentlement of the gentlement of the shield of mankind—slavery. It is no little state hole and corner interest to be coldly dealt with and endured like a carrel of commerce; nor is it a question of policy or expediency fitted for the adroit moves of a skilful tactician. No, it cries along the power of truth. They see it operating upon the popular mind. The great heart of his mighty nation beats in unison with our doctrines. This feeling is increasing and extending into every ein and artery of society. Its power at this monent holds in check the Legislatures of four sovereign states of this Union, neither of which is able to elect senators to Congress who oppose the truth we reach. Our progress is onward. Neither threats of using the Army, nor the Army itself can retard he rapid advance of truth.

No cry of 'danger to the Union' can alarm the

## THE CAPTURE OF SIMS.

Alluding to the dastardly seizure of this unhappy victim of American tyranny, the editor of the A

'If we mistake not the signs of the times, however, the victory thus gained may prove to be like that of Pyrrhus over the Roman Consul Fabricius, in regard to which, when congratulated upon it, he exclaimed, "One more such victory, and I am undone." A few such arrogant demonstrations as were made in this case, we imagine, will open eyes of the Bostonians. The sight of their Co House, literally in chains, and gnarded by the m House, literally in chains, and guarded by the myr-midons of Slavery, and a knowledge of the fact that the military were under arms to enforce the iniquitous as well as unconstitutional fugitive enactment in utter contempt of the laws of their own State, must have been bitterly, and may have been profitably, suggestive. Let these scenes be repeated, and it will probably occur to them before long, that in consenting to the re-enslavement of the fugitive, they do, in effect, relinquish their own freedom. Indeed, something of the old Massachusetts spirit is already aroused: nor do we believe it will rest, until not only shall the intamous act under which such wrongs are perpetrated be swept from the national statue book, but slavery itself shall be banished from the national domain. If these flagrant outrages continue to be inflicted, the foes of Slavery will gather strength from every successive encroachment, it may attempt; until the abused and insulted people shall rise in their majesty, and demand the destruction of the entire system. the military were under arms to enforce the iniquirise in their majesty, and demand the destruction of the entire system.'

Of An Italian picture dealer in London lately bought an old picture for a song. It proves to be a portrait of Princess Colonna, by Michael Angelo, and a valued at thirty thousand dollars.



COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, For the Cure of ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION

THIS remedy is offered to the cour fails to realize the happiest effects that can be do fails to remise the nappuse cheets that can be de-sired. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and a section of the country abounds in persons, public section of the country accounts in persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its vation, and where its virtues are known, the public organs, which are incident to our climate. And no only in the formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of Colds, Coughs, Ho &c., and for CHILDREN, it is the plainest and sales without it, and those who have used it never will

Read the opinion of the following gentlemen, who will be recognized in the various sections of country where they are located—each and all as merchants o the first class, and of the highest character-as the oldest and most extensive Wholesale Dealers in Medicine, with an experience unlimited on the subject of which they speak. If there is any value in the judgment of experience, see

THIS CERTIFICATE:

THIS CERTIFICATE:

We, the undersigned, Wholesale Druggists, having been long acquainted with Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, hereby certify our belief that it is the best and most effectual remedy for Pulmonary Complaint ever offered to the American people. And we would, from our knowledge of its composition and extensive usefulness, cordially recommend it to the afflict as worthy their best confidence, and with the firm conviction that it will do for their relief all that medicine can do. icine can do.

Henshaw, Edmands & Co., Boston, Mary Reese & Coulson, Baltimore, Mo Ladd & Ingraham, Bangor, Me. Haviland, Harrall & Co., Charleston, S. C. Jacob S. Farrand, Detroit, Mich. T. H. McAllister, Louisville, Ky. Francis & Walton, St. Louis, Mo. Francis & Waiton, N. Louis, Mo. Joseph Tucker, Mobile, Ala.
Theodore A. Peck, Burlington, Vl.
Haviland, Risicy & Co., Augusta, Ga.
Isaac D. James, Treaton, N. J.
J. M. Townsend, Pittsburg, Pa. Clark & Co., Chicago, Ill. Clark & Co., Chicago, Ili.
E. E. Gay, Burlington, Iowa.
M. A. Santos & Son, Norfolk, Va.
Edward Bringhurst, Wilmington, Del.
John Gilbert & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Z. D. & W. H. Gilman, Washington, D. C.
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C. C. Richmond & Co., San Francisco, Cal.
Lewis & Ames, Tallehasse, Florida.
B. R. Strong, Knowlife, Tens. B. R. Strong, Knoxville, Tenn. Chilton & Duer, Little Rock, Ark. Stiller, Slade & Co., Lexington, Miss. N. D. Labadie, Galveston, Texas. Charles Dyer, Jr., Providence, R. I. Joseph M. Turner, Savannah, Ga. Wade, Eckstein & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

J. G. Coffin & Co., Valparaiso, Chili.

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With such assurance, and from such men, no stronger proof can be adduced, except that found in PREPARED AND SOLD BY JAMES C. AYER,

PREPARED AND SOLD BY JAMES C. ALEIL,

Practical Chemist, LOWELL, Mass.

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Salem; M. B. Green, Worcester; W. F. Phillips,
Newburyport; Wm. R. Preston, Portamouth; A.
Carter & Son, Portland; and by all Druggists everywhere.

May 16.

## ANTI-SCROFULOUS PANACEA.

ORIGINALLY made by Clark & Porter, and now offered by the proprietor for the cure of Scrofuls, Humors, and Chronic diseases. Put up in larger bot-tles than formerly, at \$1 per bottle, or \$5 for six bot-will damid thes. To those who are really poor, we will to the medicine at a reasonable discount. If they to consult us, we will with pleasure give them ad-vice gratis. All diseases treated on botanic or celec-

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Dr. Porter: Sir.—Last year, suffering much from a scrofulous diathesis, and also general bodily debility, I was induced to test the efficacy of your Anti-Scrofulous Panacea. Its renovating effect upon a processing street with the contract of the contract my system was very soon apparent in my restoration to a state of health much better than I had en ration to a state of health much better than I had enjoyed for several years previous. I gained in fish several pounds beyond the highest point I had ever attained before, and was much improved in every respect, being enabled to go through an unusual amount of mental labor and public lecturing without difficulty. I used some half a dozen bottles. Your Panacca is very pleasant to the taste, and permeates through the system in a very quickening manner. I have repeatedly recommended it in my paper, and among my friends and acquaintances, as unquestionably remepeatedly recommended it in my paper, and adjustances, as unquestionably remedial or alleviative in the various complaints for which it is prescribed, and have known its salutary effect in several cases of Serofula, Salt likeum, &c. I cheerfully give you this certificate, (the first I have ever given any medical preparation,) being desirous that the merits of your Panacca may be more extensively known, and its sale widely extended.

Yours, respectfully,

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